

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1972

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS: Partly cloudy, 45-55 (10-11). Tomorrow: overcast, 45-55 (10-11). Wednesday: Rain, 45-55 (10-11). Thursday: Rain, 45-55 (10-11). Friday: Rain, 45-55 (10-11). Saturday: Rain, 45-55 (10-11). Sunday: Rain, 45-55 (10-11). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, 45-55 (10-11). Tomorrow: overcast, 45-55 (10-11). Wednesday: Rain, 45-55 (10-11). Thursday: Rain, 45-55 (10-11). Friday: Rain, 45-55 (10-11). Saturday: Rain, 45-55 (10-11). Sunday: Rain, 45-55 (10-11).

Australia	1.50	Switzerland	1.25
Belgium	1.25	Taiwan	1.25
Canada	1.25	Thailand	1.25
France	1.25	Turkey	1.25
Germany	1.25	U.S. Military	1.25
Italy	1.25	Yugoslavia	1.25
Japan	1.25		
South Korea	1.25		
Spain	1.25		
Sweden	1.25		
Switzerland	1.25		
Taiwan	1.25		
Thailand	1.25		
Turkey	1.25		
U.S. Military	1.25		
Yugoslavia	1.25		

Dublin's War Against IRA

- Lynch Asks Emergency Court Powers in Justice Bill
- Police and Troops Put on Alert
- MacStiofain Now in Army Hospital
- 640th Person, a Boy, Dies in Ulster

DUBLIN, Nov. 27 (AP).—Premier Jack Lynch's government sought emergency powers in a justice bill today to end the bomb-and-bullet terror campaign of the Irish Republican Army.

Then bracing for a violent challenge from IRA extremists, the government enacted police leaves and alerted 1,000 troops for riot duty to contain possible trouble in the capital. Special guards were sent to cabinet ministers and placed at the IRA Provisional headquarters, which was whisked by helicopter from a Dublin hospital to an Irish Army hospital at the Curragh under a heavy guard.

Mr. MacStiofain, serving a six-month sentence handed down Saturday for being an IRA member, has been on a hunger strike to demand his release. He was treated at Dublin's Mother Hospital. The hospital had virtually been under siege by, at times, thousands of people. Yesterday an IRA band made a vain attempt to help Mr. MacStiofain escape. His removal from the capital was expected to ease the security task in Dublin.

Italians Link Airport Guns to 4 Libyans

ROME, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—An attaché cases crammed with high-mech submachine guns and grenades found abandoned Rome's Fiumicino airport yesterday night belonged to four Libyans, police said today.

The Libyans arrived in Rome yesterday from Tripoli and left a same night for Cairo, police said.

Police said they also have identified the person who ordered an Italian Beretta pistol for the Libyans, but they gave no further details.

When they found the cases in an airport transit lounge, police might they had been abandoned by guerrillas who gave up as to hijack a plane after they that all passengers were taken by a metal detector before boarding the aircraft.

The cases contained a small anti-air Sten gun, 16 magazines with 480 rounds of ammunition, 12 hand grenades and a Beretta pistol.

The serial numbers had been cut off all the weapons, but the still were able to decipher number on one of the Beretta and began tracing it.

They said the Beretta was light in Rome in 1961 and ally exported to Libya.

The police worked throughout yesterday and today questioning port personnel and slowly lifting up a picture of events the airport on Saturday.

They discovered that the men from Tripoli holding open-way tickets to four European capitals—Madrid, Paris, London and Belgrade.

The tickets were all bought at a West German airline Lufthansa's office in Tripoli on 11.18.

During the day, the men entered at ticket counters about 100 departures to the various cities, but did not book on any day.

In the evening, they bought the trip for Cairo and left for the capital aboard a Sudan Airways aircraft, leaving the four as behind.

Among possible explanations offered by the police for the behavior:

- They were a guerrilla command unit planning to hijack or force planes but were put by security.
- They were to hand over the weapons to another group, which did not appear at the rendezvous.

Says Libya Joined in Plot

Hussein Tells of Guerrilla Coup Attempt

AMMAN, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Jordanian authorities recently showed a Palestinian guerrilla to overthrow the Jordanian king with Libyan help, King Hussein told the newspaper Al-Naba in an interview published today.

King Hussein said the guerrillas "bought" a Jordanian Army officer to carry out the plot. But he denied reports of an assassination attempt against him.

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Tripoli Says Attempt Will Not Be the Last

TRIPOLI, Libya, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—Tripoli radio warned here today that a reported coup against King Hussein would not be the last.

The radio said in a news bulletin: "The agent king of Jordan has accused the Palestine revolution of planning a coup against him. This revolutionary attempt will not be the last."



Robert L. Vesco, a defendant in suit alleging the misappropriation of \$125 million.

Vesco Group Cited in IOS Fraud

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (WP).—Robert L. Vesco, who "rescued" giant Investors Overseas Services from collapse in September, 1970, was accused today of diverting more than \$224 million from IOS-managed mutual funds.

A suit filed by the Securities and Exchange Commission in U.S. District Court here charged Mr. Vesco and 41 other individuals and corporate defendants with defrauding investors in the takeover, operation and sale of IOS by International Controls Corp., which Mr. Vesco headed until September. The suit charged Mr. Vesco and the others—including former Congressman James Roosevelt, a former IOS director—with as many as four counts of diverting assets, filing false and incomplete reports with the SEC and failing to make full disclosure of their activities to shareholders of IOS and IOC.

The suit charges that Mr. Vesco and some defendants had more than \$224 million worth of stock in U.S. companies owned by the IOS funds transferred to banks controlled by Mr. Vesco and then sold. The proceeds of more than \$125 million, according to the complaint, were then used "to further the personal interests and pursuits of defendant Vesco and his group to the detriment of investors in the funds." The rest of the money, about \$100 million, is accounted for, the SEC said.

A spokesman for International Controls said the company would not have any comment until its officers—three of whom are defendants—have read the complaint.

The spokesman said Mr. Vesco is out of the country, but he could not say where he has gone. Mr. Vesco reportedly has purchased a ranch in Costa Rica and has told a number of persons he plans to move his family there. Efforts to reach him at home in Boonton, N.J., were unsuccessful.

IOC assumed control of IOS in October, 1971, after the ouster of Bernard Cornfeld, its founder. According to public announcements since that time, IOS was broken down into several component companies, engaged in mutual funds, real estate, banking and natural resources. Some of the companies have been sold.

The SEC complaint, however, charges that some of the sales were not "arms-length" transactions and that assets of IOS were used to finance the sales. It also charged that while Mr. Vesco supposedly resigned all his posts at IOS, he remained in practical control of the company and that the "sales" were "a device to conceal their intended misappropriation of the assets of the [funds] managed by IOS subsidiaries and of the assets of two closed-end real estate funds... managed by Value Capital [one of the companies created in the break-up of IOS] subsidiaries."

In connection with the sale, in January, 1971, of 6.6 million shares of IOS stock owned by Mr. Cornfeld, the suit charged that Mr. Vesco hid the fact that he had obtained control of the stock. Instead, the SEC maintained, he created a "shell" corporation to acquire the shares until a subsidiary of IOC, American Capital, was formed.

Laird Also Will Resign Romney Will Leave Cabinet, Lead Voter-Information Unit

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (WP).—George Romney said today that he would leave the administration to form a citizens' coalition of "truth-seekers and communicators" that will define the issues confronting the country.

In a "Dear George" letter, President Nixon said Mr. Romney's departure "is a source of special regret to me."

The President also said today that announcements of cabinet changes would begin tomorrow. Mr. Nixon said that Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird would leave government service, as has been expected, and that neither John B. Connally nor Nelson A. Rockefeller would join the cabinet.

Mr. Nixon said that both had told him that they prefer "not to take a permanent job at this time" in Washington.

He also said that Casper Weinberger would leave his post as director of the Office of Management and Budget for another high assignment.

Letter to President

Mr. Romney, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, said he had told President Nixon in his letter of resignation that he would avoid taking specific positions "for fear of offending uninformed voters and thus losing votes."

"As a result," Mr. Romney wrote the President, "elections and candidates seldom focus adequately on those vital issues concerning which the electorate must be knowledgeable if needed reform is to occur without a crisis."

At a news conference, Mr. Romney attributed this view to his new "understanding" of American politics in general and not to the campaign between President Nixon and Sen. George McGovern.



George Romney

Pakistan Frees 617 Indians Held Since War Last Year

LONDON, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—Pakistan today freed the 617 Indian prisoners of war still held captive after the 14-day war in the subcontinent almost a year ago.

India, meanwhile, offered to repatriate the 540 Pakistani prisoners captured on the Indian western front during the fighting. But its decision, announced by Foreign Minister Swaran Singh to the Parliament in New Delhi, does not affect the more than 80,000 troops and civilians captured in Bangladesh (formerly East Pakistan).

President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto told the 17 officers and 600 men of the Indian Army and Air Force of their release when he visited Pakistan's only POW camp, near Lyallpur, today.

"Our government has decided you can go to your homes happily," he said.

Mr. Bhutto said he regretted that, after the cease-fire last Dec. 17, there were still 80,000 Pakistani prisoners in India.

In New Delhi, Mr. Singh told MPs that Radio Pakistan had reported the decision to free the Indian prisoners, but there had been no official communication.

He recalled that India had first offered to free the Pakistani POWs during summit peace talks in Simla in July. Pakistan had not shown any interest in India's offer at the time, he declared.

India said yesterday it would send home all Pakistani women and children—believed to number about 6,000—held in POW camps in India as soon as a date could be agreed with the Pakistani government.

It said the Swiss government was being asked to seek Pakistan's agreement to the arrangement.

600 Soviet Jews To Israel in Day

TEL AVIV, Nov. 27 (UPI).—The largest number of Soviet Jews to reach Israel in a single day arrived today aboard four airliners—three from Vienna and one from Bucharest.

Immigration officials said there were about 600 persons on the flights, pushing the number of arrivals from the Soviet Union this year close to 40,000.

Until earlier this month, all had come to Tel Aviv from Moscow by way of Vienna. Last week, Israel announced the new route through Bucharest.

Sees Kissinger Again Nixon Agrees to Meet Thieu Aide Tomorrow

CAMP DAVID, Md., Nov. 27 (Reuters).—President Nixon conferred twice with foreign affairs adviser Henry A. Kissinger here today and agreed to meet a special South Vietnamese envoy on Wednesday to discuss the next moves in the adjourned Paris peace talks.

Today's meetings at this mountain retreat were Mr. Nixon's third and fourth with Mr. Kissinger since the White House official returned to the United States on Saturday night after agreeing with North Vietnam's Le Duc Tho in Paris that the negotiations should be broken off until next Monday.

White House spokesman Ron Ziegler said Mr. Nixon would confer with Nguyen Phu Duc, President Nguyen Van Thieu's personal emissary, on Wednesday to hear the South Vietnamese leader's views on a cease-fire accord.

Mr. Duc may ask Mr. Nixon for an American-South Vietnamese summit meeting, according to informed political sources in Saigon, as reported by The New York Times.

Mr. Thieu, shaken by recent events, would like to see Mr. Nixon personally, The Times said, citing sources in touch with the presidential palace in Saigon.

But authoritative administration sources in Washington said they had no indication Mr. Thieu was, in fact, seeking such a meeting, The Times reported.

[This morning, American Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker A. Bunker saw President Thieu at his presidential palace in Saigon for 15 minutes. The subject of their talk was not revealed.]

Mr. Nixon, who conferred with Mr. Kissinger in New York on Saturday and again here yesterday, was said by the White House to be confident of reaching a Vietnam cease-fire but intended to take his time so that he could get the "right kind" of settlement.

Compromise by Saigon Seen On Hanoi Troop Withdrawal

By Thomas W. Lippman

SAIGON, Nov. 27 (WP).—Despite South Vietnam's public insistence that a withdrawal of all North Vietnamese troops be a condition of any agreement to end the war, the outlines of a possible compromise on this thorny issue have begun to emerge here.

South Vietnamese sources indicate that Saigon may agree to a partial demobilization of its own forces in exchange for an agreement in principle by the North to collect its troops in well-defined areas and withdraw them over an extended period.

"We know they cannot be here today and gone tomorrow," a well-placed source on the presidential staff said. "It's a question of timing and of guarantees."

U.S. officials here have confirmed that they are thinking in terms of "regroupment areas," places in South Vietnam where North Vietnam would assemble its military forces and where the Communists would be in control until a political settlement was reached in postwar conferences.

President Nguyen Van Thieu and his spokesmen say that there are 300,000 North Vietnamese troops in the South. American sources put the figure at 145,000, a discrepancy that some Americans ascribe to Mr. Thieu's insistence on treating North Vietnamese divisions known to be in the country as if they were at full strength.

Whatever the true figure, South Vietnam's position has been that to allow these troops to remain south of the Demilitarized Zone is to give the Communists what Saigon radio today called "a military and political preponderance to pursue their dream of putting Indochina under the Communist yoke."

The Thieu government says there is room for compromise on this issue, especially since the agreement would require withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Vietnam and an end to U.S. bombing of the North. According to the nine-point draft agreement broadcast by Hanoi (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Link to Peace Snag Hinted North Vietnam Delays Visit By U.S. Medical Relief Team

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (NYT).—North Vietnam has requested the postponement of a visit to Hanoi by five American physicians. The move apparently is related to problems in the current peace negotiations.

The medical team was to leave for Hanoi on Wednesday, but a spokesman for the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees, which is coordinating the trip, said yesterday that North Vietnam sent word Friday of its desire for a delay.

Subcommittee sources said that, since the visit was designed to survey postwar medical relief and rehabilitation needs in the North and was "geared to the end of the war," they had the "strong impression" that an adverse turn in the Paris peace negotiations last week might have led to the North Vietnamese request.

The talks were recessed without explanation Saturday until Dec. 4, following six days of meetings between Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, and Le Duc Tho, the North Vietnamese Politburo member who has acted as Hanoi's principal negotiator.

The subcommittee sources said that Wednesday they received the first indication that North Vietnam might seek to delay the doctors' visit. This was confirmed Friday in a message from North Vietnamese representatives in Paris.

One reason given, subcommittee sources said, was that the North Vietnamese authorities were "too busy" to receive the American team now.

A subcommittee spokesman said that he hoped the trip could be made early next year, but that Hanoi had not suggested a specific date.

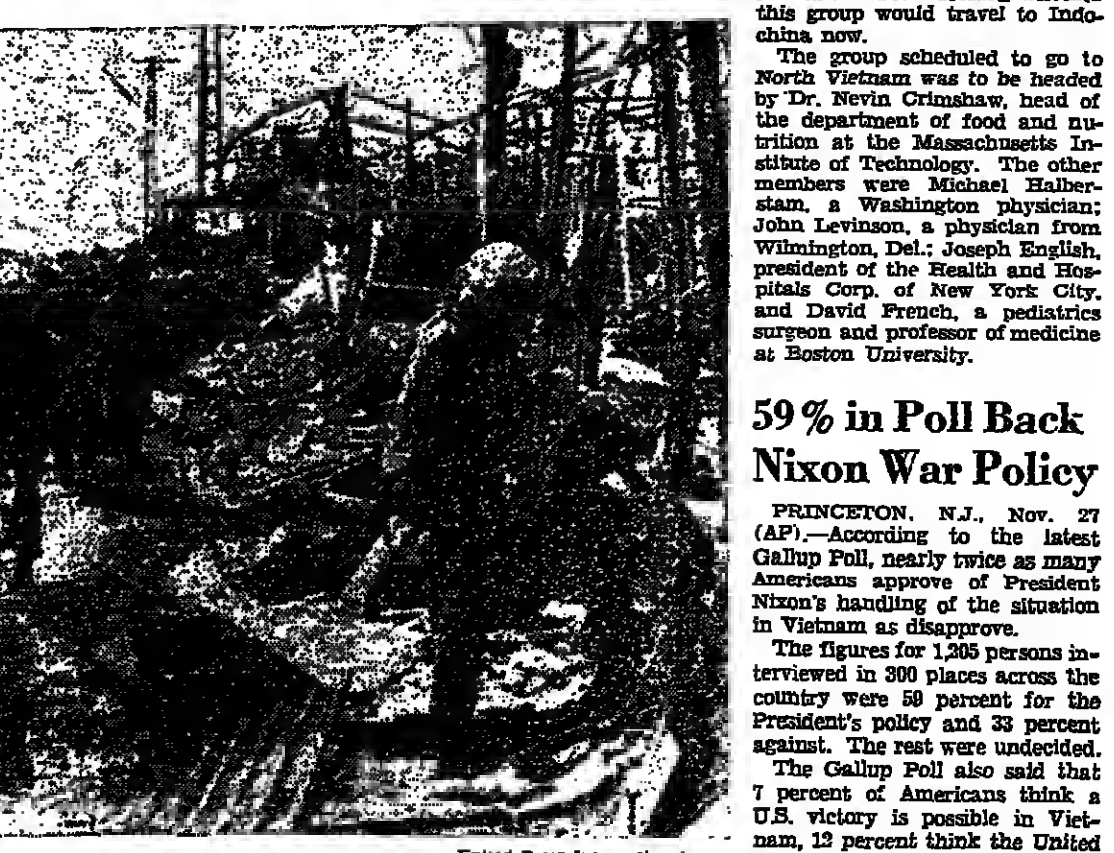
The planned visit was the result of an invitation received here Aug. 22 from the North Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Nguyen Due Trinh, to Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., chairman of the Subcommittee on Refugees.

The State Department sought to discourage the trip and the subcommittee agreed to delay it until after the presidential election to avoid any impression that it was politically motivated.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers advised Sen. Kennedy at one point that the visit might interfere with the peace talks. But active preparations began after the announcement on Sept. 26 by both North Vietnam and the United States that a peace agreement was "at hand."

Another team was to undertake a medical relief survey in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Subcommittee sources said that it had not been decided whether this group would travel to Indochina now.

The group scheduled to go to North Vietnam was to be headed by Dr. Kevin Grimshaw, head of the department of food and nutrition at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The other members were Michael Halberstam, a Washington physician; John Levinson, a physician from Wilmington, Del.; Joseph English, president of the Health and Hospitals Corp. of New York City; and David French, a pediatric surgeon and professor of medicine at Boston University.



ADVANCING—South Vietnam airborne troops moving through bombed out Quang Tri city while pushing forward to the west to try to engage Communist forces in the area.

59% in Poll Back Nixon War Policy

PRINCETON, N.J., Nov. 27 (AP).—According to the latest Gallup Poll, nearly twice as many Americans approve of President Nixon's handling of the situation in Vietnam as disapprove.

The figures for 1,305 persons interviewed in 300 places across the country were 59 percent for the President's policy and 33 percent against. The rest were undecided.

The Gallup Poll also said that 7 percent of Americans think a U.S. victory is possible in Vietnam, 12 percent think the United States will be defeated, 69 percent think there will be a compromise.

Parole Officers See Lt. Calley in Closed Hearing

FORT BENNING, Ga., Nov. 27 (AP).—Three Army clemency and parole officers spent nearly two hours today with Lt. William L. Calley Jr., sentenced to 30 years for the deaths of 21 Vietnamese civilians at My Lai.

The officers made no statement after leaving Lt. Calley's red-brick apartment house. The 29-year-old lieutenant has been under house arrest in his apartment since his military post since April 1, 1971.

The hearing was closed to both Lt. Calley's lawyers and to newsmen.

George W. Latimer, Lt. Calley's lawyer, said in a telephone interview from his home in Salt Lake City that the clemency and parole officers would "interview him, ask him questions."

"He can state anything he wants," Mr. Latimer said. "I've advised him to be prepared to make the best showing he can. Surely he will make a plea."

Saigon Troops Claim Victory Over Red Forces in Quang Tri

SAIGON, Nov. 27 (AP).—South Vietnamese paratroopers claimed victory today in fighting to expand their front in South Vietnam's northernmost province of Quang Tri.

The airborne troops reported killing 31 Communists with the help of artillery and air strikes in the third straight day of sharp action in foothills southwest of Quang Tri city. Government losses were put at one man killed and seven wounded.

The U.S. Command reported that six B-52 heavy bomber strikes were aimed at Communist concentrations in the battle area eight miles southwest of Quang Tri and said that Navy jets destroyed a truck and set off six secondary explosions at a Communist truck park two miles closer to the provincial capital.

On the coastal side of the province, government marines were reported to be within a mile of the Cua Viet Estuary, seven miles below the Demilitarized Zone and withstanding heavy shellfire barrages in which more than 3,000 rounds were fired during the week.

Government forces in the far north have been making slow, steady progress in retaking territory lost in a few days last spring. However, driving the North Vietnamese back to the DMZ in the lowlands still would leave a long bloody fight ahead to root out North Vietnamese forces from the mountainous western half of the province.

The North Vietnamese long had contested and controlled large areas of the mountain sector even before their invasion March 30. The Saigon government insists that any cease-fire agreement must provide for North Vietnamese withdrawal and re-establishment of the DMZ at the 17th parallel.

While peace talks remained stalled over that issue, U.S. B-52s flew more than 40 strikes against reported war supply buildups in the DMZ and the southern panhandle of North Vietnam.

Most of the raids were concentrated along the road that leads from North Vietnam through the Bathelemy Pass into the Plain of Jars in Laos. U.S. officials said that Hanoi has launched a major resupply effort for its troops in their annual dry-season offensive on the plain.

Monsoon rains on the North Vietnamese side of the mountain range again limited attacks by U.S. fighter-bombers. Only 30 strikes were reported.

Ground fighting over most of South Vietnam was on a small scale and scattered. Relatively few Communist attacks—60—were reported, all but 11 of them shelling.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Command announced today that its troop strength in Vietnam has dropped to about 27,000 men, the ceiling set by President Nixon for the end of this month.

The weekly strength summary said that there were 28,000 American servicemen in Vietnam Thursday. But spokesmen said an average of 200 or more a day have been withdrawn since then and the total will fall below 27,000 by Friday, Dec. 1.

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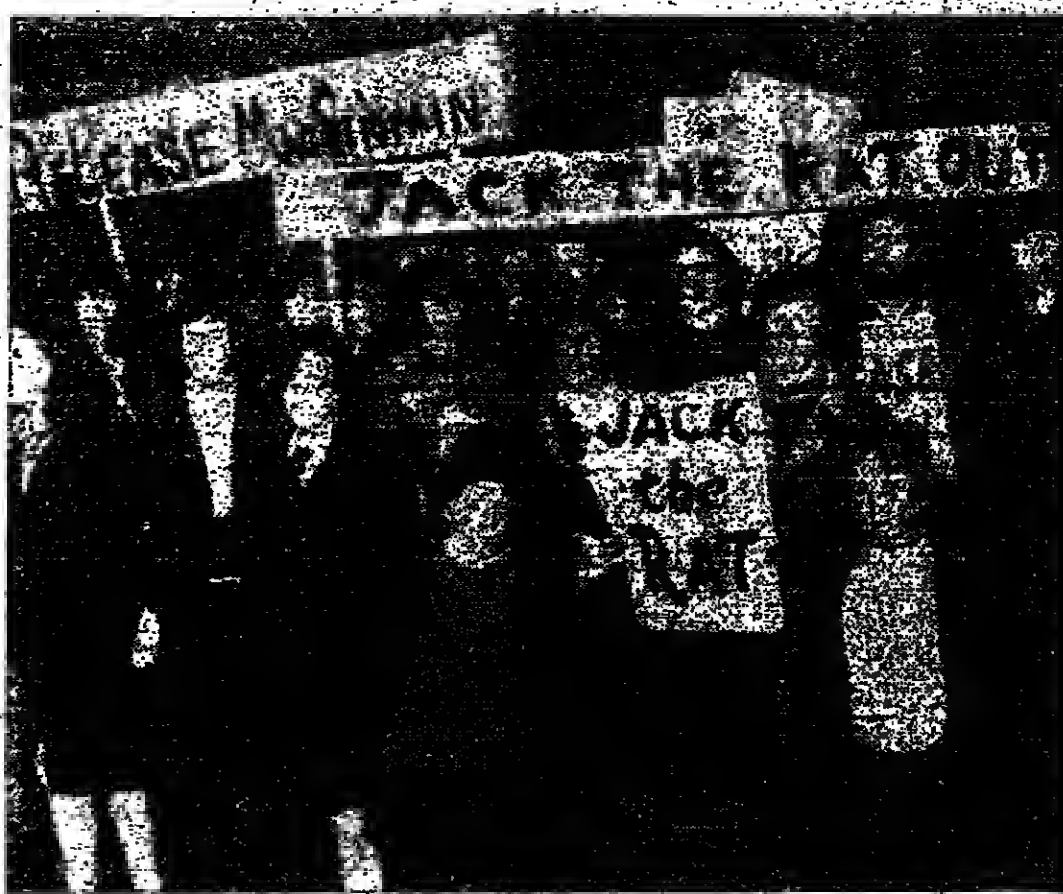
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Demonstrators outside Dublin jail demand release of IRA leader Sean MacStiofain.

Police, Troops on Alert

Lynch Asks Special Powers to Fight IRA

(Continued from Page 1)

was. Maximum penalty on sentence under the law would be five years in jail, a \$2,400 fine or both.

Special juryless courts would try cases of suspected IRA men. If the accused refused to speak in court or gave false information, he could be fined about \$970 or jailed for 12 months.

The bill also creates new heavy penalties designed to deter the IRA from trying to intimidate witnesses for the prosecution. It provides fines of \$4,350, five years in jail or both for anyone interfering with the course of justice.

IRA leaders are careful not to admit publicly that they are members of the movement, banned here since 1939. Members of the IRA do not carry documents which could prove they belong to it.

Despite a storm of disapproval the new measures are already provoking from liberals bitterly opposed to the IRA as well as from civil rights groups which have close connections with the republican movement, the bill is almost certain to be approved by the Dail.

Although Mr. Lynch's Parnell Party has a precarious overall majority of one, the law is likely to be supported by many members of the opposition Fine Gael, with 50 seats, and the Labor party, with 17.

Mr. Lynch is reported to be confident that he has a mandate from the Irish people to step up his campaign against the IRA. Responsible political leaders also have offered him encouragement.

The Dail will debate the measures Wednesday and may vote on them the same day.

The IRA has been supported by Catholics north and south of the border. It wants to reunite by force the British province of Northern Ireland, which is predominantly Protestant, with this independent republic, which is overwhelmingly Catholic.

For more than a year, the British have been arresting suspected IRA men in the North and internment without trial. But they have been helpless to pursue IRA terrorists who cross into Northern Ireland.

Until now, Mr. Lynch's government has been reluctant to move against the IRA, while condemning the violence.

The significance of the proposed justice law is that it could close off these IRA havens as well.

Mr. Lynch met in London last week with Britain's Prime Minister, Edward Heath, for talks that are believed to have coordinated the efforts of both governments. In the next few months, partly in return for Mr. Lynch's help, Mr. Heath is expected to propose a new form of government for Northern Ireland that will give the Catholic minority more say.

In Belfast, Martin Meehan, 27, an IRA leader in the Catholic Ardoyne district, was jailed for three years after being convicted of membership in the IRA.

Tonight, tension from the confrontation building between the IRA and the Dublin government led angry crowds gathered in Catholic districts of Belfast and Londonderry to attack British troops.

The troops were stoned in the Andersonstown, Ardoyne and other sectors of Belfast but an army spokesman said none were hurt.

A crowd of about 200 Catholics marched the four miles from Londonderry to Killea on the Donegal border with the republic and demonstrated outside a outpost of the republic to protest the proposed anti-IRA law.

During the day, British troops engaged in six hours of shooting with IRA gunmen in Belfast. An army spokesman said he believed at least 11 of the gunmen were hit.

Most of the shooting took place in the IRA stronghold in the Ardoyne.

The army spokesman said he thought at least 350 shots were fired at troops during the day.

In Dublin, a National Union of Journalists spokesman said the Dublin newspaper branch of the NUJ had called a 24-hour strike from 8 a.m. tomorrow to protest the jailing of Radio Dublin's editor, newsmen Kevin O'Kelly Saturday on contempt charges.

Mr. O'Kelly was sentenced to three months for refusing to identify a voice on radio tapes as that of MacStiofain. The newspaperist pleaded journalist's privilege to protect his news independence.

Tonight he was released on bail. On Friday, the government fired the radio-TV network's panel of directors for having allowed the tapes to be broadcast. It said this violated the republic's law against giving a public forum to an illegal organization.

Arrests of IRA leaders continued. Mr. Lynch's government is reported to be confident that he has a mandate from the Irish people to step up his campaign against the IRA.

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Mr. Lynch met in London last week with Britain's Prime Minister, Edward Heath, for talks that are believed to have coordinated the efforts of both governments.

In the next few months, partly in return for Mr. Lynch's help, Mr. Heath is expected to propose a new form of government for Northern Ireland that will give the Catholic minority more say.

In Belfast, Martin Meehan, 27, an IRA leader in the Catholic Ardoyne district, was jailed for three years after being convicted of membership in the IRA.

Tonight, tension from the confrontation building between the IRA and the Dublin government led angry crowds gathered in Catholic districts of Belfast and Londonderry to attack British troops.

The troops were stoned in the Andersonstown, Ardoyne and other sectors of Belfast but an army spokesman said none were hurt.

Often in Military Jobs

Many U.S. Civilians to Work In South Vietnam After War

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, Nov. 27 (AP).—U.S. officials here are quickly planning a major postwar presence of civilians in South Vietnam, with many of them performing jobs formerly held by military men.

Operating mostly under Defense Department contracts, 10,000 U.S. civilian advisers and technicians will stay on in South Vietnam after a cease-fire, well-informed sources said. The civilians will do everything from running the South Vietnamese military's personnel and logistics computers, to teaching the South Vietnamese Air Force how to fly and maintain "newly provided" planes, to repairing the country's military communications network left behind by the U.S. Army.

About half the civilian workers are already in South Vietnam with others beginning to arrive almost daily in Saigon under confidential contracts signed during the last few weeks.

No Details Given.

Senior U.S. officials insist that such a combined American presence after the cease-fire "violates neither the letter nor the spirit of the peace settlement," as one diplomat put it yesterday. The officials, both civilian and military, have refused repeatedly to provide any details about postwar U.S. planning here.

A few Americans and some foreign diplomats have been expressing doubts about the wisdom of such a postwar policy.

"It's like 1961 or 1965 all over again," remarked a Western official who has served several tours of duty in Indochina. "The Americans are full of optimism again, and once more they are proceeding as if the Vietnamese aren't even around."

They're just bringing the Americans back to do the job," he added.

Until last month, the number of civilian employees here had been in decline, falling from a high of more than 10,000 American workers in 1970 to 5,000 now.

Two Companies Named.

While officials have refused to divulge anything about the new contracts, two companies that are reported to have received them are Lear Siegler and NIA. Lear Siegler is said to have been given at least 300 new jobs servicing the 120 F-4 Phantom II fighters that the U.S. is to supply to South Vietnam under the peace pact, and NIA is reported to have been awarded more than 200 other aircraft maintenance jobs for the South Vietnamese Air Force.

Lear Siegler, based in Santa Monica, Calif., is a diversified manufacturer that has had numerous contracts with the Air Force for aircraft and aerospace systems maintenance. NIA, based in Washington, D.C., has worked with headquarters in Dallas, was incorporated in 1969 as Norman Harwell Associates, Inc., but soon changed its name. It is engaged in land development, engineering and planning technical data services, government contract maintenance and heavy construction.

Both companies have been advertising in an English-language newspaper, the Saigon Post, for new workers during the last two months. The companies said they were not free to comment on their new contracts.

Manager Comments.

"The Defense Department won't let us talk about our work, so I'm not going to tell you anything," said a man who described himself as the manager at Lear Siegler. He would not give his name.

According to some critical U.S. officials, the contractors have been given so-called cost-plus contracts, which fix the contractor's profit as a percentage of the total cost-plus, the higher the cost, the higher the profit.

Such contracts, the opposite of the usual low-bid contract, tend to lead contractors to bring in excess personnel, since the more workers they have, the more the cost and the higher the profit, the officials said.

In addition to the civilian contractors, the military will remain in South Vietnam after the war, but in a reduced role, officials said.

Mr. Romney will remain until a new secretary is chosen by President Nixon and confirmed by the Senate next year. His resignation is the first since the election to be publicly accepted by the President.

Mr. Romney was vague in describing what his new "condition of continued absence" will do or how it will be forced. It might be a new organization, he said, or it might be built on some existing organizations. It will not be a public lobby modeled on John W. Gardner's Common Cause, he said.

A former governor of Michigan and briefly a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1968, Mr. Romney said he had long been disturbed by the failure of politicians to discuss what he termed the "real issues."

South Korean Elections.

SEOUL, Nov. 27 (AP).—President Chung Hee Park announced today that the elections of 2,500 delegates who will choose a new president of South Korea for a term of six years would be held on Dec. 15.

Saigon Said To Be Easing Truce Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

radio and generally corroborate by chief U.S. negotiator Henry A. Kissinger, "the question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Vietnam shall be settled by the two South Vietnamese parties in accordance with the postwar situation; among the questions to be discussed by the two South Vietnamese parties are steps to reduce the military number on both sides and to demobilize the troops being reduced."

Vietnamese officials here interpreted that to mean that Communist forces would remain where they were at the moment the cease-fire went into effect—a nightmare possibility that would leave pockets of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops scattered all over the country.

Under the possible acceptable compromise reported by military and governmental sources, however, the question would be worked out in the following way:

Communist forces would be asked to withdraw from areas where they were at the moment the cease-fire went into effect—a nightmare possibility that would leave pockets of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops scattered all over the country.

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U.S. Civil Libertarians Concerned

Rights Issue in Airport Searches

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (NYT).—The growing number of airport searches of air travelers on suspicion of hijacking, as a by-product of searches to discover potential hijackers, has stirred a civil liberties issue among civil libertarians.

They contend that civil liberties are often violated and that airport searches are used as a pretext for searches that are intended to run up narcotics.

Almost 6,000 travelers have been arrested at U.S. airports during the last 20 months as a result of searches to prevent hijacking on boarding airplanes.

Fewer than 30 percent of the arrests were for carrying a weapon, threatening to hijack an airplane or other charges possibly related to a hijacking attempt.

More than 2,000 passengers are arrested for possession of drugs that were found when they were searched. Approximately the same number were arrested for illegal entry. Others were arrested on charges ranging from role violation to forgery.

The step rise in the number of passengers arrested for crimes unrelated to hijacking has resulted in a tightening of security nets around airports this year in response to an epidemic of efforts to hijack planes for huge ransoms. So far this year, the Bureau

of Customs and the Department of Justice's marshal service, the two agencies that share the responsibility for airport security, have arrested more than 3,000 persons at airports. From July through October, customs agents say they arrested 1,350 persons, or almost as many as in the previous 16 months.

In many cases, civil liberties lawyers contend, federal agents appear to have searched passengers under the pretext of looking for weapons when they actually suspected that the passengers carried drugs or other contraband.

This suspicion is shared partly by Benjamin O. Davis, assistant secretary of transportation for consumer affairs and safety, who helps direct the federal anti-hijacking program. He said in a telephone interview:

"I think it's true some people have been doing some searching for narcotics violations. And I think there is a danger in this from a civil liberties standpoint that has me worried."

"Searching for narcotics is wrong where security is designed for hijacking. We've got to keep the two things separated, or we'll put the anti-hijacking program in jeopardy over the civil liberties issue," he said, adding that federal agents at airports were under strict instructions not to disregard civil rights of passengers.

The Nixon administration, largely because of questions about the constitutionality of searches

as it moves toward even tighter airport security, is weighing a plan under which any airline passenger would be required to sign a document before each trip consenting to a search as a condition of obtaining a ticket. But there is the debate within the administration over whether this would be constitutional.

Melvin L. Wolf, national legal director of the American Civil Liberties Union, said in an interview that he believed the searches were unconstitutional, but he said the ACLU had not taken a conclusive stand on the issue yet because it conceded, "pragmatically," that the need for assuring safety of air travel might justify them.

But, he continued, if such searches unearth evidence of crimes unrelated to hijacking, the evidence should not be admissible in court because government agents at the time did not have reasonable cause to believe another type of crime had been committed.

The Fourth Amendment to the Constitution guarantees Americans against "unreasonable searches and seizures" and states "no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

Government officials maintain that five federal court decisions have upheld the right of federal agents to suspect that certain persons may be potential hijackers and to arrest them on other charges if searches uncover incriminating evidence.

The foundation of the judicial sanction was written by U.S. Judge Jack Weinstein of the Eastern District of New York in May, 1971, over the admissibility as evidence of drugs found on a passenger, Frank L. Lopez. He had been singled out in a hijack check and a search had indicated that he carried heroin.

Although Judge Weinstein freed Mr. Lopez because of improper behavior of an airline employee in the application of the screening procedure, he ruled that the heroin was admissible as evidence.

Judge's Ruling
"If a 'frisk' for weapons is conducted in good faith to locate a weapon believed to be present on the basis of information generated by a well-administered federal anti-hijacking system and does not go beyond the limits of what is required to uncover such an object, seizure of evidence of crimes other than those involved in boarding aircraft with a weapon is justified," the judge held.

"The officer need not close his eyes to evidence of other crimes which he may uncover," the judge added.

In effect, the ruling upheld the use of a two-part anti-hijacking screening program developed in 1963 by the Federal Aviation Administration to sight possible hijackers.

The first part is a so-called "behavioral profile"—a set of characteristics, never publicly disclosed, common to hijackers in the past. Airline agents are trained to sight passengers who follow this prescribed pattern (only about half of 1 percent of all passengers meet the profile) and then subject them to surveillance by the second part of the system, a "magnetometer" at boarding gates that indicates whether they are carrying a large amount of metal.

If passengers have the profile characteristics and trip the metal detector, they are called aside and asked to show what object tripped the device and in some cases are searched. The majority of passengers who meet the profile pass the test and are allowed to board. But others are not, as the arrest figures indicate.

The scope of Judge Weinstein's ruling upholding the FAA system has been broadened in four subsequent decisions.

Abuses Admitted
Nevertheless, some government officials concede privately that there are agents who have overstepped the bounds of these decisions by searching passengers on the pretext of looking for weapons when they actually suspected that the passenger carried contraband.

And some may have tailored their court testimony to conform with guidelines of the earlier court decisions, saying, in effect, that they had searched the passenger only because they thought he could be a hijacker, according to government sources. Government attorneys familiar with the constitutional aspects of the airport searches acknowledge that there are several facets of the anti-hijacking program, such as mandatory checking of carry-on luggage, that have not been tested in court yet to determine if they are consistent with the Fourth Amendment.

Airlines have been required to check the carry-on items of passengers on short-haul commuter flights since last winter, and since August, they have had to check the carry-on luggage of all passengers who met the behavioral profile.

Currently, passengers who meet the profile but refuse to be searched or cannot produce satisfactory identification are not allowed to fly. Figures are not available for recent months, but according to the FAA, in July and August, 823 and 1,190 passengers, respectively, were barred from boarding on these grounds.



MUSHING ALONG TOGETHER—Canadian sled dogs practice for winter races in zoo in Duisburg, Germany, as part of a program to exercise confined animals.

Biography by President's Daughter

Truman Book Tells of 'Trial' of Churchill

By Eric Pace

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (NYT).—Winston Churchill told Harry S. Truman in 1953 "that he had taken a dim view of him as President when he had succeeded President Roosevelt" in 1945, according to a new biography written by Mr. Truman's daughter, "I misjudged you badly. Since that time, you, more than any other man, have saved Western civilization," the prime minister is quoted as saying to the President.

This and other private moments in Mr. Truman's career are described in a 10-page excerpt from Margaret Truman Daniel's book, "Harry S. Truman," which appears in the Dec. 1 issue of Life magazine.

Mrs. Daniel says that at an "ambivalent" White House stag party, Mr. Truman presided over a mock trial to determine whether Mr. Churchill, his guest of honor, would end in heaven or in hell.

The question came up, the book says, when the prime minister remarked abruptly, "Mr. President, I hope you have your answer ready for that hour when you and I stand before Saint Peter and he says, 'I understand you two are responsible for putting off those atomic bombs. What have you got to say for yourselves?'"

Mrs. Daniel also describes Mr. Truman's later life in the excerpt from her book, which is being published by William Morrow & Co. The formal publication date is in January.

Blunt Advice

In the excerpt, Mrs. Daniel tells how Adlai E. Stevenson did not heed her father's blunt political advice, and she describes her father's pleasure in the four children she bore after her marriage to Clifford Daniel, now an associate editor of The New York Times.

Writing under her maiden name, Mrs. Daniel reports that Mr. Churchill spoke his words of praise for Mr. Truman during a visit to the United States in January, 1953. She gives the account of the White House party:

"My father gave [Mr. Churchill] a small stag dinner to which he invited Secretary of Defense Robert Lovett, Averell Harriman, Gen. Omar Bradley and Secretary of State Dean Acheson. Everyone was in an ebullient mood, especially dad" when the prime minister posed his question.

"This could have been a rather unpleasant subject. But Bob Lovett came to the rescue. 'Are you sure, Prime Minister, that you are going to be in the same place as the President for that interrogation?'"

'Jury of My Peers'

"Mr. Churchill slipped his champagne and then intoned, 'Lovett, my respect for the Creator of this universe and countless others gives me assurance that he would not condemn a man without a hearing... a trial by a jury of my peers.'"

"Now the conversation was really soaring. 'Oyez Oyez!' cried our secretary of state. 'In the matter of the Immigration of Winston Spencer Churchill, Mr. Daniel will you empanel a jury?'"

"Everyone eagerly accepted historic roles. Gen. Bradley decided he was Alexander the Great. Others played Julius Caesar, Socrates and Aristotle. Then Mr. Acheson summoned George Washington. That was too much for Mr. Churchill. He saw that things were being stacked against him. 'I waive a jury,' he announced, 'but not habeas corpus.'"

"They ignored him and completed the selection of the jury. Dad was appointed judge. The case was tried and the prime minister was acquitted."

Negative Verdict

After leaving the White House, Mr. Truman reached a negative verdict on Mr. Stevenson's political skills, Mrs. Daniel reports.

"He was severely disappointed by the way Adlai Stevenson declined to accept the responsibility as party leader between the '52 and '56 campaigns," the book says, adding:

"His failure to pick up the reins of leadership brought about a period of confusion and drift

and factionalism within our party." Dad said.

"In July 1955," the excerpt goes on, "the two men conferred in Chicago and Dad bluntly urged Mr. Stevenson, 'Why don't you announce yourself now as a presidential candidate so that we can get a head start? Now is the time to do the advance work that we were prevented from doing in 1952 when you held off until the last moment.'"

Later, as a candidate, the book

continues, "Mr. Stevenson said to Dad, 'What am I doing wrong?'"

"Dad walked over to the window of their hotel and pointed to a man standing in the entrance of a hotel across the street. 'The thing you have got to do is to learn how to reach that man. To communicate with the man in the street.'"

"Unfortunately for Dad and the Democratic party, Mr. Stevenson never mastered that difficult art," Mrs. Daniel writes.

Rubin and Hoffman Are Voted Out As Spokesmen by Yippie Group

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 27 (AP).—About a hundred representatives of the Youth International Party from 25 states voted at a weekend meeting here to exclude Jerry Rubin and Abbie Hoffman as official spokesmen for the Yippie movement, a spokesman said.

Steve Conliff of the party's Columbus chapter said today the representatives acted because they thought that Mr. Rubin and Mr. Hoffman might be using the party for personal gain.

Mr. Conliff said that the two had been charging high speaking fees, none of which had gone to the party.

The group also felt that the two had been responsible for calling off or quelling what it thought were peaceful and necessary demonstrations, he said.

"I don't know if they are really using the party for personal gains so much as becoming more like the ruling class in their old age," Mr. Conliff said.

In New York, Mr. Hoffman said, "I haven't considered myself a leader of that party for several years." He said the Yippies he knew were incorporated as a party in New York.

"Now there are two parties," he remarked. "There are always two parties."

"This is the first I've heard of the Columbus convention, he concluded. "As far as I'm concerned, it's all pretty boring."

Humphrey, in Moscow, Calls Exit Fees 'Serious Problem'

MOSCOW, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D. Minn., called the Soviet exit-fee policy for emigrants a "serious problem" that could affect improving Soviet-U.S. trade relations.

Arriving for four days of talks about trade and agriculture, Sen. Humphrey said the question of giving credits and most-favored-nation status to the Soviet Union still had to be worked out.

"There are some serious problems that have arisen because of the exit visa fees," he said. "We'll talk very frankly with Soviet officials about that problem."

"I wouldn't want them to underestimate the importance of it because the Congress feels very strongly about it, particularly as it affects Soviets of Jewish faith."

Reuss Along

Sen. Humphrey, who was accompanied by Sen. Henry Bellmon, R. Okla., and Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D. Wis., said they would discuss foreign trade and the "tentative understandings" reached by Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson.

Sen. Humphrey suggested that the question of the new Soviet exit tax—which reportedly ranges up to 20,000 rubles (\$34,000) for emigrants with a college education—would come into question when his Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee begins hearings on an agriculture bill.

The question will be whether to expand or not," he said. Meanwhile, five Jewish scientists who have been refused exit visas to Israel appealed today to the Soviet Academy of Sciences for help, saying they were being "forcibly detained" in Russia. The five sent the appeal to the academy's president, Mikhail Keldysh. Copies of their letter were made available to newsmen.

Twenty-four other Soviet Jews who protested the government's refusal to grant them visas to emigrate to Israel in a fast last

week at the central telegraph office now are serving 15-day jail terms, Jewish sources said today.

Senators in Romania

VIENNA, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Eleven U.S. senators went to Bucharest today, the third stop on a tour of Eastern Europe. The senators went to the Romanian capital from Sofia. They previously visited Belgrade for talks with President Tito of Yugoslavia.

Santa Claus Is Target of Women's Lib

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 27 (UPI).—With a full beard, a pillow, a red-and-white fur costume and a hearty ho, ho, ho, Cynthia Larson believes she would be as good a Santa Claus as any man.

Her employers, Holiday Photo and Display Co. of Chicago, say that's ridiculous. They refused to take an application from Miss Larson, 19, of Ames, for a job as Santa Claus and hired her instead as a "Santa's helper" for pre-Christmas work at an Ames shopping center.

But Miss Larson, daughter of Cliff Larson, Democratic state chairman, wouldn't be put down easily. She filed a sex discrimination complaint against Holiday Photo and Display Co. with the Iowa Civil Rights Commission.

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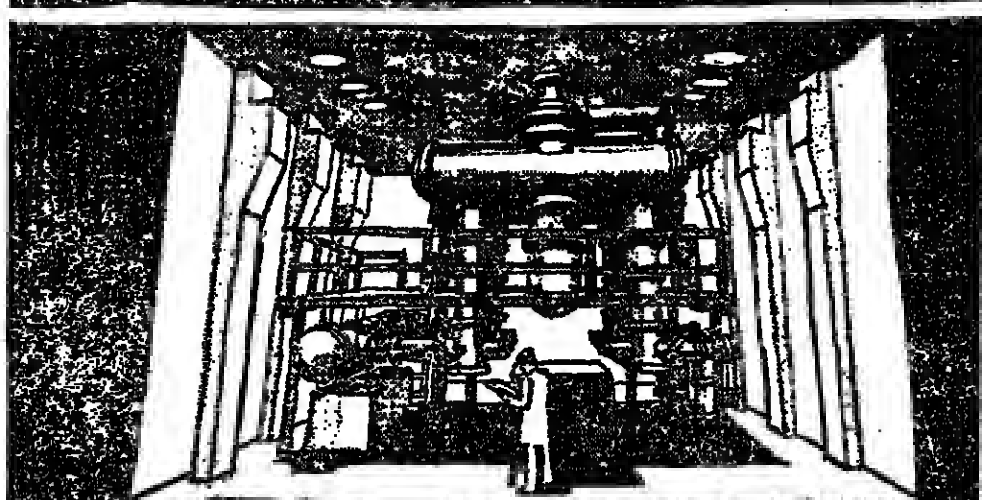
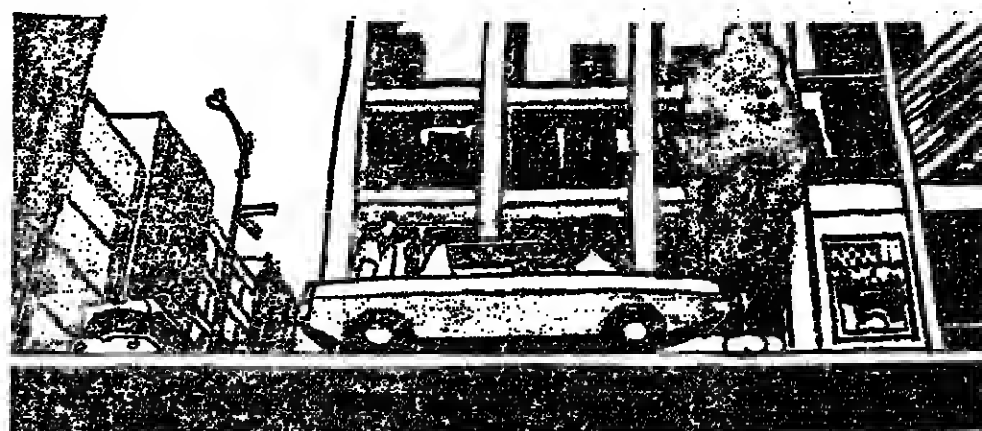
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New Injection For Leprosy Raises Hopes

Not a Cure, It May Aid Body to Defend Itself

By Lawrence K. Altman
NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (UPI).

A team of researchers has reported promising results after treating a few leprosy patients with injections of a blood substance that has been the center of a scientific mystery since it was discovered in New York almost 25 years ago.

The blood substance, called "transfer factor," does not cure leprosy. But, by using it with existing anti-leprosy drugs, the researchers said, they hope to develop a more effective way for the body to defend itself against the bacterium that causes leprosy and damages the skin and nerves.

Because of a defect in the immunity system of many leprosy patients, their bodies cannot defend adequately against the invasion of leprosy bacteria. Transfer factor helps to correct this defect, according to the study.

Nine Volunteers
The researchers said that they had injected transfer factor into nine volunteer patients. After three years, the researchers reported that six patients had improved slowly and that no change had resulted in the three others.

The researchers said that if repeated injections of transfer factor to leprosy patients "could reconstitute sufficient cell-mediated immunity to hasten recovery or prevent the present high rates of relapse, the problem of leprosy will have been attacked at a most fundamental level."

Leprosy was once untreatable, but now doctors can use sulfons and other drugs to arrest many cases.

Nevertheless, leprosy is among the most stubborn infections known. The researchers said that despite drug treatment relapses occur in up to 40 percent of the cases of the most damaging type of the disease. Some leprosy bacteria also have developed resistance to the sulfone drugs that are the mainstay in combating the disease, which affects up to 20 million people throughout the world.

Wendell Smith, 58, Black Sports Journalist, Dies

CHICAGO, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Wendell Smith, 58, a black television sportscaster and former newspaperman whose support Jackie Robinson credited with helping him become the first black major league baseball player, died yesterday.

Since 1964, Mr. Smith had been a sportscaster for WGN television in Chicago. He also worked for the old Chicago American and WBBM-TV here and was a sportswriter for the Pittsburgh Courier.

While he was with the Courier, he campaigned for bringing in Robinson to break the color barrier in major-league baseball. Robinson, who died last month, once said he would not have made the major leagues without Mr. Smith's efforts.

Mr. Smith grew up in Detroit where his father was chief of Henry Ford Sr. He graduated from West Virginia State College in 1937.

He wrote "The Jackie Robinson Story," the first book on Robinson, and was ghost writer for books by Joe Louis, Roy Campanella and Ernie Banks.

Yutaka Terao

TOKYO, Nov. 27 (AP).—Yutaka Terao, 74, a former vice-president of the upper house of the Japanese parliament, died of a cerebral hemorrhage at a hospital in Tokyo today.

Mr. Terao, a member of the ruling Liberal Democratic party, was vice-president of the upper house from 1956 to 1958.



FIRST SECRETARIES—Janos Kadar (left), head of the Hungarian Communist party, greeting Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev at the Budapest airport yesterday.

Brezhnev Begins Visit to Hungary

BUDAPEST, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev began a two-day visit to Hungary today in high spirits.

Mr. Brezhnev kissed a woman worker and joked with the diplomatic corps at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport before launching into five days of talks with Hungarian leaders.

Government sources said that their discussions would center on economic issues. Hungary is seeking a commitment from the Soviet Union for the long-term supply of raw materials for its booming industries.

Tonight, Mr. Brezhnev decorated Hungarian Communist party chief Janos Kadar with the Soviet Union's highest award, the Order of Lenin.

Mr. Brezhnev originally was scheduled to visit Budapest last month and then earlier this month. But on both occasions his visit was postponed for unannounced reasons.

Art That Khrushchev Hated To Adorn His Grave in Moscow

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, Nov. 27 (UPI).—An artist whose work Nikita S. Khrushchev once called "amoral" and possibly "dubious by the tail of an ass" is completing a monument for Mr. Khrushchev's grave, at the request of the dead leader's family.

The artist is Ernst Neizvestny (the name means "unknown" in Russian), a sculptor who became well known in December, 1963, when Mr. Khrushchev attacked a show of paintings by him and several colleagues in vivid, if unrefined language.

"What's the good of a picture like this?" the Soviet leader said as he stood in front of one modern canvas on a December afternoon. "It covers 'ubinala with' Mr. Neizvestny was Mr. Khrushchev's guide through the show of modern art, and bore much of the leader's fury. It was the beginning of a crackdown on liberalism in the arts.

Later, there was a reconciliation of sorts. In 1966, according to reports circulating here, Mr. Neizvestny sent Mr. Khrushchev, who was living in involuntary retirement, a friendly telegram on his birthday.

Several months ago, the Khrushchev family approached Mr. Neizvestny and asked him to do a monument for Mr. Khrushchev's grave in Novodevichy cemetery here. According to persons who have seen the work in progress, a gold head of Mr. Khrushchev, done in realistic style, stands in front of two less-explicit figures, one white and one black, which appear to be struggling with each other.

This sort of metaphorical contest between good and evil would fit the attitude toward Mr. Khrushchev, which his family revealed at his funeral in September, 1971. At that time, Mr. Khrushchev's son, Sergei, gave a graveside oration in which he observed, "There are people who love him, and people who hate him, but no one can pass him by without turning to look..."

The family invited two outsiders to speak at the small funeral. They emphasized Mr. Khrushchev's devotion to Marxism-Leninism and his crusade against the excesses of Joseph Stalin.

Mr. Khrushchev was not particularly

New Zealand To End Draft, Leave SEATO

New Leader Warns U.K. on Immigration

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Prime Minister-spect Norman Kirk announced today that he would end compulsory military service in New Zealand.

Speaking at his first major press conference since leading the Labor party to a general election victory Saturday, he said the "conservative" New Zealand training would be the last group called up.

Mr. Kirk told the Associated Press he would take New Zealand out of the South East Asia Treaty Organization.

"SEATO is not an effective body if it ever was," he said. "It is a stalemate. The Nixon Doctrine has declared a much lower United States involvement, and countries like Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia want to be part of an organization to link up countries. We need an organization which brings countries together rather than separates them as SEATO does."

New Zealand will be the second member of the eight-nation alliance to quit, Pakistan having pulled out on Nov. 8. Australia also may leave the group if its Labor party wins the general election there Saturday. Since France has not been active in SEATO for several years, that would leave only four active members — the United States, Thailand, the Philippines and Britain.

Migrants to Britain

In Christchurch earlier today, the 40-year-old Labor leader said his government would consider taking reciprocal action against Britons if Britain restricted the immigration of New Zealanders. He said he would not accept New Zealanders having one "policy" in this respect and Britain another.

Mr. Kirk, who has pledged a "New Look" foreign policy, also told the press conference that he would press ahead with the outgoing Nationalist government's plan for a goodwill mission to China and reaffirmed his election promise that if France continued nuclear testing in the Pacific he would send a "delegation" to the test area.

Parliament will be convened in February and will give priority to the expansion of industry, regional development, health and social security, where the government changes needed legislative action, Mr. Kirk added.

Meanwhile, "outgoing" Minister John Marshall told reporters here before presiding over his final cabinet meeting that he would consult with his successor on the problem of maintaining access for New Zealand butter and lamb to the enlarged European Common Market.

Negotiations on administrative procedures for operating the agreement, known as New Zealand, are in progress. Mr. Marshall said, "I intend to inform Mr. Kirk of the issues and to consult with him on the decisions as to the attitude that New Zealand will adopt."

Mr. Kirk has called a caucus of Labor members to elect his new cabinet. He said he would formal transfer of power to the new government to occur toward the end of next week.

When the result of Saturday's poll is officially announced on Dec. 6, the Labor party is thought likely to hold 56 seats and the Nationalists 31 in the unicameral Parliament.

Bonn Opposition to Discuss Renewing CSU-CDU Alliance

MUNICH, Nov. 27 (AP).—The Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU) announced plans today to renegotiate its parliamentary opposition alliance with the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) on the basis of a "clear alternative concept to the socialistic course" of Chancellor Willy Brandt's coalition government.

Consolidating the crushing defeat of the union parties in the recent 19 elections, CSU chief Franz Josef Strauss and other leaders of the conservative party proposed to meet with CDU leaders in Bonn on Friday to discuss continuation of their minority faction in the Bundestag.

Mr. Strauss said the meeting would be postponed if CDU chief Egon Bahr remained ill with the flu and is unable to attend.

Mr. Bahr lost his bid to un-

derstand you. And we think we are just wasting money on you. Are you peddling or normal people? I'll be perfectly straightforward with you: We won't spend a kopek on your art. Your prospects here are nil. What is hung here is anti-Soviet. It is amoral."

Mr. Neizvestny tried to explain modern art, but only infuriated Mr. Khrushchev more by speaking of an artist's right of self-expression.

Now Mr. Neizvestny is completing the monument to his former boss. The authorities have provided none. They put Mr. Khrushchev's grave in a cemetery where bureaucrats, generals and writers are buried, far from the Kremlin wall, where the Soviet Union's most honored dead lie. According to informed sources here, Mr. Neizvestny's monument should be in place within a few months.

The communists pointedly left unaltered the CSU position on the union parliamentary faction chairmanship, which is held by Mr. Bahr.

Mr. Strauss told newsmen after the session that "we are standing firm" on the union's rules that the faction chairman's term is one year. But he also said the text could be amended by agreement of both parties and he decided he would run for the post.

U.S. Gets Report On Cuban Talks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP).—The State Department said today it was studying a report from the Swiss ambassador in Havana concerning his initial meeting with Cuban officials on the problem of aircraft hijacking.

John King, State Department press officer, said he would give no information on the discussion which was held Saturday at the Cuban Foreign Ministry.

Mr. King added, however, that the talks were a preliminary discussion of the situation and involved a general exchange of views.

The Swiss Embassy in Havana represents U.S. interests in Cuba in the absence of formal diplomatic relations between Washington and Havana.

Germany Sentences Airline Extortionist

FRANKFURT, Nov. 27 (UPI).—A Frankfurt court today sentenced Gernot Koch to 4 1/2 years in prison for trying to extort 2.1 million marks from two American airlines.

The court convicted Koch, 34, a former member of the French Foreign Legion, of demanding the money in February and March from Pan American Airways and Trans World Airlines in Frankfurt. He threatened to explode bombs he said he had placed aboard their planes. The airlines did not pay and no bombs were found.

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Security Conference

U.S. Backs Romania on Plea To Disregard Military Blocs

Helsinki, Nov. 27 (AP).—The United States and its West European allies lent support today to a plea from Romania that the Soviet Union agree to disregard military alliances in preparing a 34-nation conference on security and cooperation in Europe.

Delegates came to the fore to the cordial diplomatic atmosphere. The Western powers and Romania would like to see the status conference end in a strong statement that would make the Russians think twice about military alliances against their ally, that of 1968 in Czechoslovakia.

U.S. sources said Val Peterson, head of the delegation, announced he could support Valentin Lipatti, the Romanian delegate. Mr. Lipatti asked Friday that the rules of procedure pledge all countries to take part on a basis of equality and independence, regardless of military alliances. Romania belongs to the Warsaw Pact but likes to take its own line.

More Backing

Delegates reported additional backing for Romania from France, Britain, the Netherlands, Greece, Turkey, Spain, Ireland and Switzerland. Yugoslavia, another "averick Communist country," also was said to be sympathetic.

Hungary, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria supported the Soviet Union. On Friday, Soviet Ambassador Viktor Mal'tsev said a reference to military alliances would have no legal value—that an alliance does not limit a country's independence.

A West German official said today that his delegation would have to look into the legal value of the Romanian proposal. The West Germans were expected to speak tomorrow when the rules will be taken up point by point.

There was some support for the Soviet argument that it would be enough to mention independence and equality. One delegate was reported to have suggested that once those points were made there was no use adding anything, that independence was like pregnancy. "Either she is or she isn't," he said.

But French Ambassador Gerard Andre had a quotation from the 19th-century French statesman Prince Talleyrand, which he applied to the line about military alliances:

Talleyrand Speaks Up
"It goes without saying, but it goes better if you say it."
Today's session was preceded by an informal meeting of the 15 countries in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

At the 34-nation session, Ambassador Jacques Egmont, head of the Belgian delegation, came up with a compromise proposal: Start with a preamble to say that the rules apply only to this meeting. The U.S. delegation supported this proposal. A Romanian official called it "constructive."

It was expected that the Russians would be heard again tomorrow. They had to decide whether to insist on dropping any mention of military alliances. If they insist, some delegates may say that despite Mr. Mal'tsev's disclaimer on Friday, Moscow thinks that at least some countries' independence is limited by membership.

Belgian Minister Seeks Broader Base for Regime
BRUSSELS, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Josef de Saeger, public works minister in the last government, said today he hopes for a government based on a larger majority and capable of solving the issues dividing Belgium's Flemish and French-speaking communities.

Mr. de Saeger was asked by King Baudouin Saturday to explore the possibilities of replacing the Social Christian-Socialist coalition of Premier Gaston Eyskens that resigned last week.

Mr. de Saeger, 61, a prominent member of the Social Christian party, made it clear that he was not a candidate for the premiership.

After a first round of consultations with various party leaders, Mr. de Saeger told newsmen: "The aim is to find a government capable of solving the problems between the (language) communities."

"I am looking for an enlarged majority," he said, but one which would not be more conservative in the social and economic fields than the outgoing coalition.

The Social Christian and Socialist parties together controlled 125 votes in the 213-member lower house.

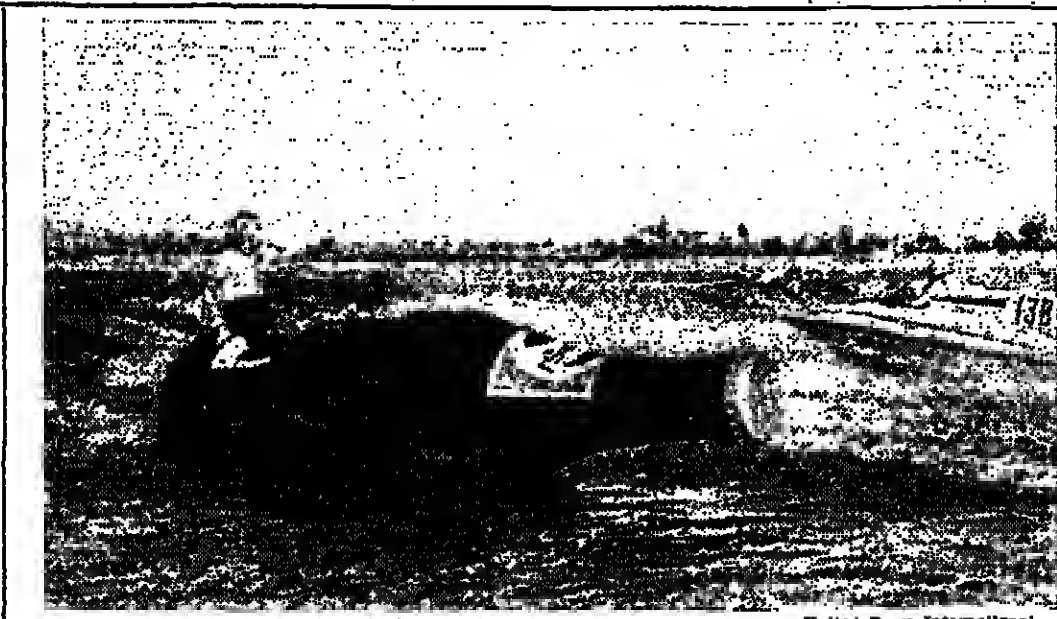
Mr. Eyskens announced during the weekend that he will withdraw from politics. Mr. Eyskens, 67, has led six of Belgium's 20 postwar cabinets.

German Protest
JNN, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—German protesters to Iceland today about interference in its waters. A spokesman later it might take the matter to World Court.

A protest followed an incident Saturday when the trail of the German fishing vessel was cut and a crew member's skull was fractured by a shot's backblast.

Foreign Ministry spokesman a press conference here that Germany may refer the incident to the International Court in Hague.

Today the Icelandic Foreign Minister said a counter-protest had been made about West German fishing boats fishing in the disputed zone, and there had been some angry clashes.



AD POWER—Pepsi-Cola Outboard World Championship Queen Doreen Dunkel waves to power boats during practice at Lake Havasu, Ariz., Friday. The hullboat did not, however, compete in the race, being slightly out of its class.

Necessary to Avoid Repercussions

Norwegians Saw No Option on Sub Escape

OSLO, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—Norway had no alternative but to let the mystery submarine escape into the Atlantic from Sognefjord, where it had been lurking for more than two weeks, in the opinion of members of parliament and naval experts here today.

Reaction in the Norwegian press was mixed, with most newspapers accepting the decision by the country's political and military leadership to let the vessel, believed to be Russian or from another Warsaw Pact nation, slip out of the 130-mile-long fjord on Norway's west coast.

An Oslo liberal newspaper, Dagbladet, said that to sink the submarine would have "poisoned the international atmosphere," but a tabloid, Verdens Gang, ran front-page statements by persons asking why Norway had let it escape.

A defense command communiqué last night announced that the submarine had left Sognefjord. Sources said the command allowed it to escape. During the hunt for it, depth charges and hand grenades were used and a Norwegian frigate fired a special rocket as an additional warning.

The conservative newspaper Morgenbladet chided the government for its decision, saying in an editorial on the front page that "it was a successful operation" for the Warsaw Pact countries.

Its editor-in-chief, C. Christensen, a former major in the intelligence service, said the Warsaw Pact had succeeded in carrying out a daring intelligence action, obtaining military information. He said he believed the submarine came from a Baltic port of a Warsaw Pact country.

Other well-informed sources held the view that the submarine was not Russian, but from another East European country, possibly Poland or East Germany.

They said they were convinced that the submarine was allowed to escape and did Friday. On Friday, the Soviet news agency, Tass, criticized the hunt in the Sognefjord, claiming it was an attempt by the West to disrupt efforts for relaxation of tension in Europe.

Tonight, it was announced that the affair will be discussed tomorrow at a joint meeting of the Foreign Relations and the Defense Committees of the Storting (parliament). It would be the first time for many years that a joint meeting of the two committees had been called to discuss military matters.

The Oslo Defense Society, a branch of the National Defense Societies, in a letter to Minister of Defense Johan Kleppe said:

Argentine Party Picks Candidate
BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—The Radical party today chose veteran politician Ricardo Balbin as its candidate for president when Argentina holds elections next March.

Mr. Balbin, a 68-year-old lawyer, ran for president 21 years ago and lost to Juan Peron, who was then president. After an army coup ousted Mr. Peron, Mr. Balbin was again a candidate for president in 1958 but lost to Arturo Frondizi.

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Early Returns Show Leftists Strong in Italy's Local Vote

ROME, Nov. 27 (AP).—Italy's leftist parties were running strongly today in partial returns from local elections and the Christian Democrats were in a nip-and-tuck race with them for a seat in the national parliament.

The Christian Democrats, Italy's dominant party, suffered losses in Trieste and La Spezia, two of the largest cities where elections were held.

In the French-speaking region of Valle d'Aosta, the Christian Democratic candidate for the Senate was battling to retain the party's seat against a candidate backed by the Communist and Socialist parties.

With 135 of 181 precincts reporting, the Christian Democrat was trailing 24,388 to 23,586.

The Christian Democratic candidate for the Chamber of Deputies from the region held a narrow lead over his leftist opponent.

Premier Giulio Andreotti, a Christian Democrat, had asked voters for a sign of approval for the policies of his center coalition government.

But only the small Social Democratic party, a coalition member, and the Republican party, which votes with the government, were running well.

Italy's neo-Fascist party was running behind its percentage in the May elections, when it doubled its strength in parliament. But in some areas, it was running better than it did in previous local elections.

In La Spezia, a northern port city, the Communists ran strongly to increase their dominance on the city council. Complete returns from the city gave the Communists 34,652 votes, 46.9 percent of the total vote, compared to 35.5 percent last May. The Christian Democrats, running second, had 24,770 votes, 29.3 percent, down from 31.2 percent in May. The neo-Fascist MSI had 6.3 percent, down from 7.1.

Grechko Begins Visit to France

PARIS, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—Soviet Defense Minister Andrei A. Grechko arrived here today for a week's official visit during which he will have talks with President Georges Pompidou and will tour military installations.

On his first visit to a member of the Atlantic alliance since he became Soviet defense minister in April 1967, Marshal Grechko is returning an official visit by French Prime Minister Pierre Messmer four years ago when he was armed forces minister.

Surgery for FBI Chief
WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP).—L. Patrick Gray 3d, acting director of the FBI, underwent surgery yesterday in New London, Conn., to correct an intestinal obstruction, the FBI reported today.

Mrs. Gandhi Meets With Billy Graham

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27 (AP).—Billy Graham met Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for 30 minutes today. Following the meeting, Mrs. Gandhi said that she hoped there would be an improvement in Indian-American relations.

In a brief talk with newsmen, the prime minister indicated that Mr. Graham had given her an indirect message from President Nixon.

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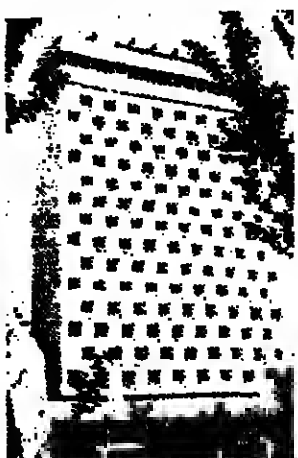


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The Future of East-West Affairs

Thirty-four countries, realizing and demonstrating that East-West affairs are no longer to be left largely to Washington and Moscow, have gathered at Helsinki to prepare for an eventual high-level conference on European security and cooperation. That the 34, including the United States, should meet at all is itself a stunning departure. How they will proceed, when and where they will come out—these questions will dominate the business of East-West diplomacy, not to say the shape and stability of Europe, for many years.

The 34 countries represented include 15 from NATO, the postwar Western security organization led by the United States; seven from the Warsaw Pact, the Eastern counterpart dominated by the Soviet Union; and 13 other neutrals and various hangers-on. Such a large and diverse and, in many cases, fearful and hostile group of nations has never in history cooperated fruitfully for any substantial period of time. It is an act of courage and audacity that they should be trying now.

That there are differences among the conferees goes without saying. These arise perhaps as much from unresolved—and, at this point, unresolvable—policy debates within given countries as from conflicting national viewpoints already set in concrete. The lowest common denominator or consensus is that, with so many of the old cold-war problems and anxieties at least reduced—East Germany and West Germany are both at Helsinki, for instance, a postwar "first"—a new basis of relations must be brought into being. After that, the arguments and doubts stir.

The principal unresolved question is whether the conference will or should end the division of Europe into the two political-military blocs created after World War II by the "outlanders," the Russians and the Americans. The current American viewpoint, insofar as there is one, seems to have just been stated by a private establishment group, the Atlantic Council, which declared that the aim of the Helsinki proceedings and of the forthcoming European force-reduction talks should be not to end American engagement in Europe but to "actually reaffirm America's decisive role"; this result

would be "the payoff of 25 years" of involvement in Europe. The Soviet viewpoint seems to be that while it would be desirable to reduce the American military and political presence in Europe, though not necessarily to terminate it, the important consideration is not to act in any way as to unsettle either Soviet political domination of East Europe or Soviet political and economic access to West Europe.

Many of the smaller nations, both those inside and outside the two blocs, see Helsinki essentially as a way to gain for themselves more maneuvering room on the continent and a sense of greater control over their own national destinies. In both West and East Europe there is a certain tendency to continue freeloading on their respective patrons but, as well, a conflicting tendency to demand and accept more participation and responsibility. So it is that some small countries fear Helsinki will be left as a "little United Nations," a debating playground, while the Big Two stay behind closed doors setting big questions—like force reductions and nuclear postures—over their heads. Typically, Romania has already protested vigorously against not being consulted to its satisfaction in the settlement of a particular procedural matter.

Does Mr. Nixon's vision of creating a "structure of peace," or a "generation of peace," include his personal appearance toward the end of his second term in a grand unprecedented meeting of the heads of 34 states—a meeting at which this "structure" and "generation" would be formally consecrated? Has his Kremlin counterpart any similar vision, or visions? The answer, we would guess, depends in large measure on how willing and careful the two will be to consult meaningfully with their allies and lesser adversaries and with the neutrals and unaligned, and to let them share in planning and building whatever is to be planned and built. It is a very exciting, if very confusing prospect. What makes it worth following is its significance in determining the largest part of the quality of the United States' international life for years to come—with all that this could mean, in terms of reordered priorities and reallocation of resources, for the quality of our domestic life as well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Trade With Moscow

The Soviet economy has entered a period of deep austerity. That has been made clear in a speech by Premier Kosygin to Soviet planners, a speech of such potential impact that several weeks were allowed to pass between its delivery and public announcement of its contents. In terms as grim as those used by Nikita Khrushchev in an earlier period of economic stringency a decade ago, Premier Kosygin demanded an end to the initiation of all but the most essential new construction projects, maximum parsimony in the expenditure of foreign exchange and primary emphasis upon obtaining higher productivity from existing capital investment. Just as in the Khrushchev era, the present Kremlin stress on economy is a product of difficulties in agriculture and of the problems posed by the continued inefficiency of resource utilization in construction and industry.

These Soviet difficulties must inevitably have an important effect on the prospects for Soviet-American trade opened by the economic agreements recently reached in Washington. The Soviet Union can increase its purchases from this country by diverting foreign exchange that might have been used to buy goods from Western Europe or Japan. But these possibilities are limited, especially in light of the huge drain Soviet grain purchases have made on Moscow's restricted foreign exchange holdings.

The Russians have come to recognize that their future economic development will depend more and more on keeping up with technological advances in the United States and other Western countries. The highly centralized structure of Soviet industry militates against the broad-based research and development activities that are at the root of productivity growth in the West. The

vital importance of gaining help from the United States through transfer of trade and technology doubtless played a significant role in curbing the Soviet response to the American bombing of Hanoi and the mining of Haiphong harbor last spring.

Moscow's hopes of paying for the capital equipment and technology it seeks will depend on its ability, in the near term, to get very large credits and loans from official and private financial sources and, in the longer run, on the ability to increase the production and export of gas, oil, minerals and other raw materials to the West. Some of the Soviet resource projects in which American and other foreign companies are interested are so huge as to make the recent \$750-million wheat deal look modest by comparison.

American business does not want to see trade, investment and "co-production" opportunities in the Soviet Union, involving many billions of dollars, go by default to Japanese or other Western competitors. But it will be a serious mistake if American business, the Nixon administration, or for that matter, Soviet officials, become so eager to expand Soviet-American trade as to forget the continuing sensitivity of the American people—and of Congress—to Soviet political behavior both inside and outside the Soviet Union's borders.

Russia's brutal repression of the civil rights of many of its own people, the imposition of a head tax on Jews to prevent them from leaving the Soviet Union and the threat of more serious restrictions still to come, the encouragement of other countries to expropriate American interests—all such actions are calculated to inflame American public opinion and to jeopardize the future growth of Soviet-American relations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Helsinki Happening

As everyone has pointed out, the Helsinki talks are an historic event. Whatever emerges, the talks among the representatives of more than 30 states are a happening in their own right. Beyond them, the prospects are still uncertain. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe for which

the Helsinki talks are a preparation could turn out to be little more than an exercise in declamatory politics, or it could merely provide a framework for changes that are taking place anyway. There is, however, a good chance that it will itself produce some real impetus for change in Europe.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

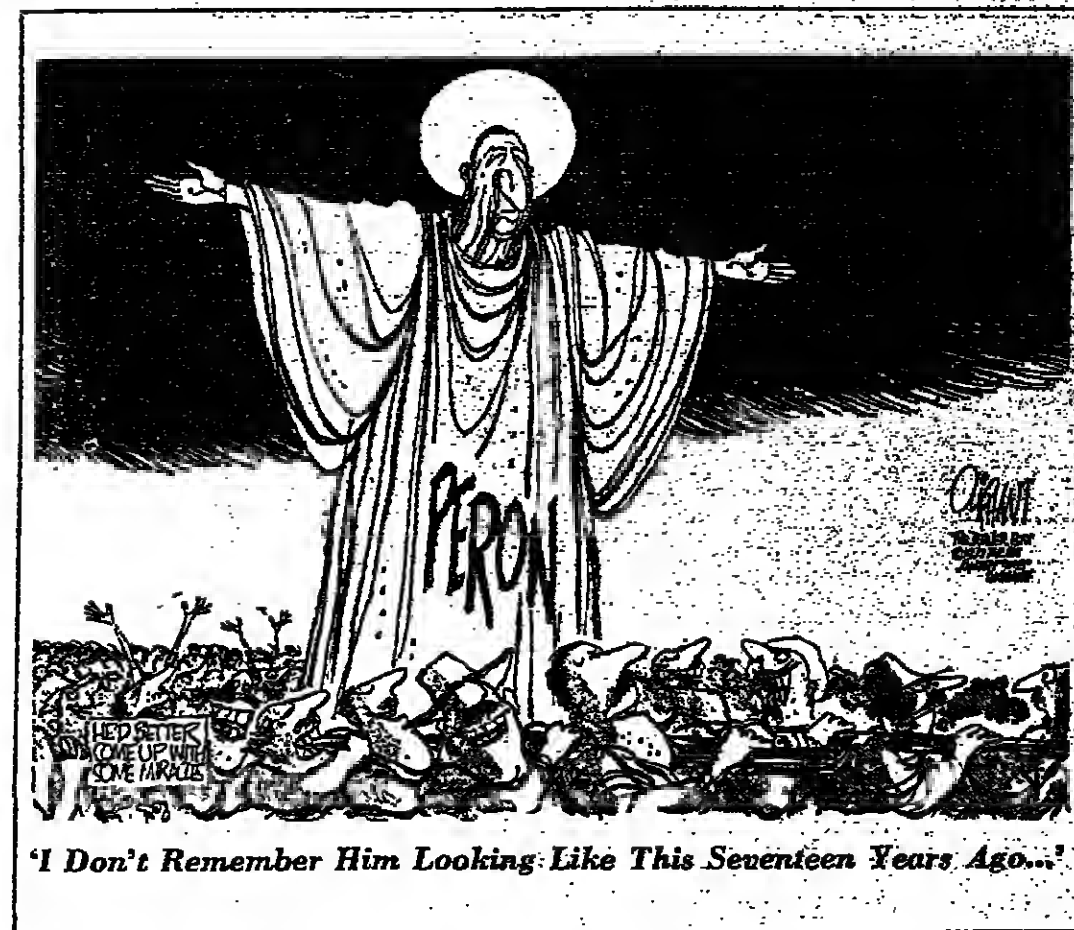
November 23, 1897

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Quite one-half of the senators and members of the House of Representatives have already arrived here. Next week will bring up their number to the full complement of Congress. The arrivals have been plentifully interviewed and their statements, turning chiefly on Cuba, the currency and receding prosperity, can be taken as anticipating the general feeling in Congress on these subjects.

Fifty Years Ago

November 23, 1937

CHICAGO—Eugene Debs, in the first speech he has made since his release from the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, where he served a sentence for making seditious remarks, under provisions of the Espionage Act, said: "I had rather be in jail with my self-respect than free with a gag in my mouth. I obeyed my conscience and lost my citizenship but I would rather it that way than the other."



The Future of Equality

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—When new public concerns roll the surface of politics, we often wait for someone with a longer view of society to identify the issue underneath. In the case of the new American concerns about busting quotas and the like, that function has now been brilliantly performed by Daniel Bell, the Harvard sociologist.

His analysis, taken from a forthcoming book on post-industrial society, is in the current number of the quarterly that Prof. Bell co-edits, The Public Interest. He argues that what really divides opinion in America, and will increasingly do so there and elsewhere, is a difference of view about equality.

The long-standing liberal belief has been in equality of opportunity. The object has been to free the individual from discriminations of race or class, so that he can rise in society on his own merits.

Assure Their Share

The new demand is for equality of result. Thus it is not enough that society should seek to give members of different groups an equal chance at a good education. It must try to minimize differences among graduates by reducing life's rewards for high achievement and competitive success. Not only should unfair obstacles to good jobs be removed, but groups should be assured by quotas their share of income, status and power.

Bell demonstrates the dangerous implications of the new equality. It takes a bloc view of life, he rightly says, rather than an individual one. It would require "representation" of groups in all aspects of society: A proportionate number of blacks and chicanos and women on university faculties, for example.

The irony of that approach is that it reverses the historic Western movement toward respect for the individual. We have objected, Bell says, when a person was "judged and excluded because he was a member of a particular group"—a Jew or a black, say. Now the argument is that one ought to have a particular status because one is a member of a group.

But everyone belongs to more than one group in society. Which is to count in determining status—one's color? Sex? Religion? Age? Ethnic background? How can democracy work in such fractionated confusion? Are we really to have a "representative" Supreme Court?

Ultimate Risk

The ultimate risk seen by Bell is a leveling down of excellence. If it is unfair to select only some high school graduates for colleges, then we have open admissions and let all in. But is it not equally unfair, under the new egalitarianism, to have unrepresentative faculties? And why should one university be more elite than another? Shouldn't a national system distribute teachers and students equally among all?

As the logic of the new equality is pressed to the extreme, its danger appears. If merit and hard work are to be subordinated as the basis for advancement in universities or business or other institutions, the resulting society is likely to be less productive and less cultivated. So Bell argues, concluding:

"A society that does not have its best men at the head of its leading institutions is a sociological and moral absurdity." Reducing Bell's elegant essay to these few paragraphs may make him sound harder than he is. He is highly sensitive to social injustice. But the way to ease it, he argues, is not to extinguish competition but to prevent those who make it to the top from seizing disparate material and social advantages.

He is optimistic about that. Differences of wealth, he predicts, "can and will be mitigated by a social safety-net." He ends by saying: "A well-tempered meritocracy can be a society not of equals, but of the just."

It is an essay of powerful clarity. But I find that I disagree with some major premises. The demand for the new equality may not in fact be the

"central value problem" of our time, as Bell posits. It may be a transitional phase, resulting from the sudden awareness by some groups of the immense historic roadblocks to their advancement on merit. If he looks around, Bell might even find some evidence that it is harder for women than for men to advance on the Harvard faculty. The pressure for quotas will hopefully ease as discrimination does. Nor is American society as much of a meritocracy today as Bell seems to assume, at least in the financial sphere. Our tax

laws favor the rich, and changing them against entrenched privilege is enormously difficult. Finally, and most important, Bell's optimism about providing a "social minimum" seems to be wildly misplaced. Has he any idea of the public's hatred of welfare? The working and middle classes seem to be turning against the lower minority—the poor, the broken families, the handicapped. I think the central problem is still to find the social and political path to a "well-tempered meritocracy."

Two Approaches to Europe

By Joseph Kraft

PARIS—The United States and Russia have resumed meetings on arms control in Geneva at the same time that 34 Western nations have gathered in Helsinki to prepare a European security conference. And the coincidence in timing is no accident.

For the two meetings represent two different approaches to the organization of Europe. Both approaches are now being followed in a competitive way because the United States is hung up as to which of the two it truly favors. One approach to Europe is Big Twoism. The heads of the superpowers—the Emperor of the East and the Emperor of the West—sit down together from time to time and decide the big questions affecting Europe.

Russia Likes It

Russia has a particular liking for Big Twoism. Farly with Washington continues Moscow's supreme position in Eastern Europe. It is a way of keeping order in the backyard. With order in the backyard, the Russians are better fixed to deal with China and stake claims in the Near East, Africa, and Latin America. In the last couple of years, anyhow, Moscow has been at pains to make Big Twoism pay dividends. One agreement on arms

control has been reached, and a second is in prospect in the current Geneva talks. The Russians have helped the United States in Vietnam, and initiated what could be a rich diet of economic exchanges. The second approach to Europe emphasizes multilateral diplomacy with an important voice for the European allies. It has an appeal in France, Britain and West Germany—countries which still want a voice in their decisions.

The multilateral approach has also gained some support in Eastern Europe—particularly in Yugoslavia, Rumania and Poland—because it affords room for maneuver with Russia. Precisely in order to give themselves in a scope, the East Europeans have taken the lead in pushing for the security conference now under discussion in Helsinki.

Recently, the multilateral approach has not been without payoffs. The agreements on German borders negotiated in the past two years basically resulted from an initiative by Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany. But compared to the results of Big Twoism, the multilateral approach has been relatively barren. Hence the American hangup.

Theoretically, the United States

Bernard Levin

From London:

Short of being caught
smoking pot or dropping
acid, it is hard to see
what Princess Anne can
do now to top what she has
already done.

LONDON—I have said it before and I will say it again: the silly season, which used to begin on the first August day—hot enough for a reporter to fry an egg on the sidewalk and end when Parliament resumed in October—now runs all year round. At any rate, if this is so, it once would have been the close season, how do you account for the whoop-de-do now going on concerning Princess Anne? It isn't after all, as if the newspapers had nothing to fill their columns with.

The 22-year-old princess was not king's son stopped by the police for speeding while driving her sports car on the M4—one of Britain's pitifully inadequate network of motorways, running past Windsor, where the princess was presumably staying at the time, in the castle. What the policeman said when he saw who it was he was looking for, he didn't recall; what was said to him when he got back to the police station, only to discover that this was the second time the princess had been stopped recently while exceeding the speed limit, is likewise unknown. So, as a matter of fact, is just how the news got out; but get out it did, and the less expensive newspapers went to town in a manner rarely seen since the heady days before the last war when an untrodden

clergyman was eaten by lions while earning a crust exhibiting himself as a sideshow in a circus. Would Anne be prosecuted? If not, why not? If so, on what charge? Would she plead guilty? Would she be fined? Could she be jailed? Should she be banded? Might she be sent to the salt mines? (Damn it, we don't have any salt mines; never mind, it's the principle of the thing that counts.)

The nation, every fiber of its being, is convulsed in a frenzy of apathy, held its breath. But before the press had quite exhausted the last drop of drooling misery to be extracted from Princess Anne's up-dating of Paul Feyerabend, dare my buttons if she didn't go and throw them and other equally successful to keep them going. It was reported that she had been out for hunting. "Whel!" This fat was really in the fire now, or not, as the case might be. For you must know, gentle reader, that for hunting—memorably defined by Oscar Wilde as "the unspeakable in full pursuit of the speakable"—is in this country a subject that excites the most furious passions. Most people, to judge by opinion polls, are opposed to such blood sports, only they don't seem to care very much either way, preferring to concentrate on such trivia as making a living and wondering whether the world is going to blow itself up. The hunting folk, however, regard their monkey-shines as something a good deal more sacred than the Church of England, while the active opponents of the game denounce the entire business as an invention of the devil.

Now since fox hunting is not a crime, the opponents could not fulfill their hearts' desire by adding to Anne's criminal record. Instead, they demanded the resignation of the queen from her position as patron of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on the somewhat reasonable grounds that the queen's daughter had been potentially useful to a fox. (This society, which does much good work, has always been two-faced in its refusal to register fox hunting, because it is largely run by the hunters and their associates.)

Uproar Redoubled

The royal spokesmen went to work, pointing out that Princess Anne was entitled to indulge in any pastime not against the law; however, editorials and cartoons proliferated, and people began to complain of deafness brought on by the roaring of those hulled into a coma by the whole business, and then, with exquisite timing, the police announced that they had warned Anne about her driving, but would not be bringing charges.

The uproar redoubled: one Labor member of Parliament, recently fined for speeding, announced that he was going to ask for his money back, and another announced that he was going to move a resolution in the House of Commons deploring favoritism by the police when the miscreants are VIPs. More editorials, more yards of column-inches. Short of being caught smoking pot or dropping acid, it is hard to see what Princess Anne can do now to top what she has already done. As for me, I am making for the hills. But as I hope, I would just like to point out that we have a full-scale economic crisis, that people are killing one another in Ireland, that a huge race-and-immigration row is boiling up, and our relations with the Continent are in a very tricky situation before we have even joined. Perhaps I won't make for the hills after all; I'll just stay here and see if I can freeze an egg on the sidewalk.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Premier Says Egypt Is Ready for War, Certain of Victory

CAIRO, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—Premier Anwar Sadat said today at a news conference that Egypt was prepared for any eventuality and ready for a battle with Israel, "which can be imposed on us at any moment."

Mr. Sadat, making his budget speech to the Egyptian parliament, spoke of Egypt, Syria and Iraq as being in a state of readiness over the recent Israeli-Syrian border battles.

The government is prepared for all eventualities and in the event of a battle we shall be victorious. We shall regain our land and our territories," Mr. Sadat said.

Mr. Sadat said that the Arabs never relinquish an inch of their land and that no partial

Middle East settlement will ever be accepted.

The premier, who visited Moscow last month for talks with Soviet leaders on continued arms supplies to Egypt, said that his government had fulfilled its pledges to supply the Egyptian armed forces with all their requirements. He said that the government would also tackle civilian problems.

Mr. Sadat declared that Israel's target "is not only our land, but also our social system."

"We are Socialists and we believe in moral and religious values. We are Egypt, and Egypt will remain forever in the front line for the defense of Arabism," he said.

Hurt in Italy Quakes, Tents Rushed to Area

SCOLI PICENO, Italy, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Authorities rushed tents to this city 130 miles west of Rome today in the wake of a violent earthquake that killed four people and injured 100 others.

Centens of houses were made uninhabitable when the quake, which measured eight points on a 10-point Mercalli scale, struck the Piceno and outlying mountainous regions.

Although damage was extensive, only three persons have been injured—two men and one woman.

Hundreds of persons spent the night huddled around bonfires of straw for warmth because of fear that they would collapse.

Hospitals here and one in a nearby town were evacuated. The station and city hall were damaged.

Local Minister in Paris (UPI).—The local minister of Bangladesh, Sh. Nurul Karim, arrived today in London for a two-day visit.

He met with the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. James Callaghan, and with the British Minister of State, Mr. Geoffrey Howe.

Syria Accuses Israel (UPI).—Damascus, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Syria today accused Israel of planning an attack on Egypt and Syria with the same pretext it used to justify the 1967 Six-Day War.

A commentary on the state-run Damascus radio said that Israel was trying to convince the world that Syria's defense of its territory was an attempt to drag the entire Middle East into a war which would threaten world peace.

"In 1967, Israel successfully made the world believe the Arabs were preparing an attack against it," Damascus radio said. "Israel is taking the same attitude and is using the pretext to plan attacks on Egypt and Syria."

Brandt Will Remain in Hospital for Week

BONN, Nov. 27 (AP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt will remain in a hospital here for the rest of the week for treatment of inflammation of the vocal cords strained by campaign speaking, a government spokesman said today.

Mr. Brandt had been expected to leave Bonn's University Clinic tomorrow. He was admitted Friday. Officials expect him to be out of the hospital in time for final talks on forming a new government with the Free Democrats.



WINTERWEAR—Specially designed plastic covers have been placed over 18th-century Italian female statues in a Leningrad park, to protect them from rigors of winter. And none too soon, for snow can be seen to be collecting on the plastic tops.

Parents Make Formal Request

Probe Asked in Poet's Death in Soviet Camp

MOSCOW, Nov. 27 (AP).—The parents of a poet who died in a forced-labor camp have demanded a "comprehensive and official explanation" from Soviet officials.

Unless they get it, the parents said in a letter, "we will insist that our son was killed in an establishment which is the number of the Mordovian prison camp."

The poet, 33-year-old Yuri Galanskov, died on Nov. 4 of peritonitis, nearly three weeks after an operation in the camp for a perforated ulcer.

The two-page letter was addressed to the Department of Supervision of Places of Confinement of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) and dated Nov. 16. It was made available to some Western correspondents today.

Mr. Galanskov was arrested in January, 1967. A year later, he was tried and convicted of "anti-Soviet activity." The charges stemmed from an underground journal he published called "Phoenix," which criticized restrictions on Soviet writers and

attacked novelist Mikhail Sholokhov for being what he called "an ordinary political demagogue."

In their letter, the parents stated that their son had suffered from an ulcer since 1961, a fact that Mr. Galanskov's lawyer made public in his final appeal at the trial.

The parents said the administration of the camp hospital "proposed a number of times that he be operated on, but he refused" because a camp surgeon named Zaborovskiy "warned our son that, because of his physical weakness and the clinic's lack of

the necessary post-operative diet, he would not survive the operation."

"This is why we asked the camp administration to transfer him to the prison hospital in Leningrad, where the operation could be performed under appropriate conditions," the letter said.

Mr. and Mrs. Galanskov added that they had "frequently" made the same appeal to the MVD's Dr. R. K. Shakh, "who officially told us that she saw no necessity for a transfer, since his condition was satisfactory and he needed no special diet."

Pay Is the Same—Low

Foreign Legion Guards a Shrunken Empire

By William J. Coughlin

DJIBOUTI, Afars and Issas, Nov. 27.—The French Foreign Legion remains today the same outfit that has provided the material for a hundred novels—a hardened band of foreign mercenaries helping to protect French interests overseas.

The pay is still low, its patrols still cover some of the world's most desolate territory and a legionnaire's past is still his own secret. But times have changed since the legion was founded 141 years ago. The vast French empire stretching to Africa, Indochina and beyond is gone; this is the last French colony in Africa.

The 13th Demi-Brigade of the Legion Etrangère has its headquarters here, a unit of some 1,000 men. Its officers are French and all its men are volunteers, among them Belgians, Portuguese, Yugoslavs, Spaniards, Turks and Germans—although the legion no longer harbors the great number of Germans it did after World War II.

But today many of the soldiers are Frenchmen, attracted by the legion's reputation for bravery, secrecy and exotic adventure. A Frenchman also receives a higher enlistment bonus from the legion than he would get from the French Army.

New Name Possible

If he wishes, a man may take a new name when he joins the legion. But it is, as legend insists, a haven for refugees from justice. Tradition has it that the legion will accept any man except a known murderer.

Not so, said an officer here.

The legion will not enlist a man it knows to be wanted for a criminal offense. Political refugees are a different matter and, the officer said with a shrug, it is of course difficult to check the backgrounds of men from so many countries.

Once in, the men remain silent about their past. "We protect a man's secret," the officer said, then added with a smile, "even if it is that he has no secret."

What about the legion's reputation as a refuge for men fleeing marital woes? Officers based here in East Africa may have their families with them but when asked about the enlisted men, the officer replied sternly: "We regard all of our men as bachelors."

Discipline is harsh. "You must be tough," an officer said.

40 Top Age Limit

The legion always has more volunteers than it needs and entrance requirements are exacting. Enlistees must be between ages 18 and 40 and must pass a strict physical examination. Enlistment is for five years. At the end of his service, the legionnaire becomes eligible for French citizenship.

The commander of the 13th

Demi-Brigade is Col. James Petre, whose close-cropped grey hair, slight build and rimless glasses give him a slightly professorial air. It is deceiving.

The colonel has served with the legion in North Africa, the Pacific and Indochina. He is a survivor of the last great French battle in Vietnam, Dien Bien Phu.

His men patrol this small coastal enclave to maintain law and order among a population of 150,000 to 200,000, mostly nomads. Despite a small but growing independence movement in the territory, there is little trouble.

The main problems his men face, the colonel said, are the heat and lack of water in the barren areas away from the coast. It is a legion requirement that men be given duty in France after two years here.

Grenade and Flames

The philosophy of the mercenaries seems to be: "We foreigners have only one means of proving to France our gratitude, to be killed for her."

The insignia of the legion itself is a small red grenade spouting seven flames and its motto: "Honor and faithfulness."

The Foreign Legion has long abandoned the baggy red trousers and high-collared blue coat that were its first uniform. During World War I, it adopted the blue of the French Army and later changed to khaki.

In Djibouti, its officers and men wear tropical khaki shirts, shorts and the classic kepi headgear.

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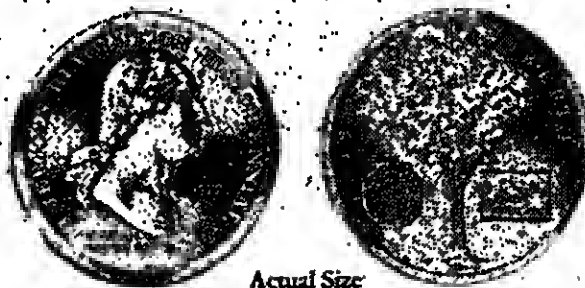
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Commemorating the 200th anniversary of our country with the Official 1972 Bicentennial Medal.



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This heirloom medal and patriotic commemorative is struck in bronze, and is approximately 1 1/2" in diameter. The obverse (front) features the famous Houdon bust of George Washington and includes the official Bicentennial symbol. The reverse side unites three historic symbols that served to intensify the determination of the American colonies to be free.

Each Bicentennial medal is enclosed in a see-through protective case which can be inserted in a handsome 3 1/2" x 2 1/4" display case that enables viewing of both sides. An attractive blue flocking highlights the medal, and the case repeats the Bicentennial symbol in bronze stamping. A description of the historical significance of the medal will be included in the case.

So that this important remembrance of the nation's anniversary will be available to all who have the interest and foresight to participate, the price is \$3.50, including the display case, shipping and insurance. You may order up to four medals at a time by using the convenient order form below. All orders must be postmarked by December 31, 1972.

"Come and join in our Celebration of a proud past. Come and share our dream of a bright future."
—President Nixon's invitation to the world to join the United States in its 200th anniversary celebration.

Owning the official Bicentennial Medal is an opportunity of a lifetime to honor this nation on the occasion of its 200th anniversary, and to acquire this historic heirloom that will be treasured by you, by your children, by your grandchildren.

How to own the complete series, a lasting treasure for generations to come.

Separate commemorative medals will be issued annually during the Bicentennial Era. If you intend to purchase a complete set, it will be necessary to order your 1972 medal now. Those who place orders for the 1972 medal will receive reminders each year as following issues become available.

The Houdon Bust of George Washington

The famous French sculptor Jean Antoine Houdon created the only plaster life mask ever done of Washington for an official statue in 1785. This right profile shows on the medal was taken from the Houdon bust. Under the official symbol of the American Revolution Bicentennial. The date 1972 also distinguishes the public offering of the first medal in this series.

Three Symbols of Colonial Unity

The reverse of the medal makes use of "The Liberty Tree" (symbol of The Sons of Liberty), The "Johi in Die" motto used by Benjamin Franklin, and a British stamp to represent the Stamp Act.

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The American Revolution Bicentennial Commission was established by Congress in Public Law 89-491, signed by the President to plan, encourage, develop, and coordinate the commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the

founding of our Nation. The American Revolution Bicentennial symbol is derived from the stars, stripes, and colors of the United States flag and represents the forward-looking goals of the Bicentennial celebration: "To forge a new national commitment, a new spirit for '76, a spirit which will unite the nation in purpose and dedication to the advancement of human welfare as it moves into its third century."

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Giscard Rejects Curbs Despite .9% Price Rise

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Nov. 27 (AP)—Amid reports that the cost-of-living index took another steep rise last month, President Georges Pompidou and Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing held a very important and searching 90-minute discussion today on the accelerating pace of inflation.

Speaking to newsmen after the meeting, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing reiterated the government's policy that "there is no question of a wage-price freeze."

Cautioning that the level of economic activity and employment were equally important considerations, the finance minister said the government would move "gradually and not abruptly" in trying to restrain the rise.

in prices. He warned against expecting "miraculous cures, which don't exist," adding that "it is essential that the fight against inflation become the concern of all French people."

He added that "those who think we will do nothing are deluding themselves and those who think we will take measures to check the expansion are mistaken."

Index up .9%:

After the meeting, the government announced that the retail price index had risen .9 percent in October, making for a rise of 6.8 percent from the year-ago month and 6.7 percent since the beginning of this year. Food prices continued to lead the index higher and rose 1.3 percent in October followed by a .9 percent rise in the cost of services.

The index rose .6 percent in September and .5 percent in August. Last month's increase was the steepest this year and the worst since January 1969.

Since this summer's spurt in prices, an attempt has been made to deal with the problem on a European-wide scale. However, a meeting of EEC finance ministers in Luxembourg failed to come up with a common, forceful program and instead established a goal of lowering the rate of expansion of the money supply.

This has been achieved through raising certain reserve requirements of the nation's banks and the cost of borrowing money. Even if sufficient, this process would take time to have an impact on the rate of inflation.

However, many bankers and economists believe that this is not enough and that the legislative elections scheduled for early next year are preventing the government from imposing a more forceful policy.

Free Hand Needed

One banker suggested the best thing the government could do would be to set the election early in February so as to get a free hand as soon as possible.

After the meeting with the president, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said he would confer later today with the governor of the Bank of France to "study the situation and the possibility of introducing new measures."

Meanwhile, the government, which has been stressing that the problem here is no worse than that of its neighbors, noted that the October rate of inflation was 1.4 percent in Britain, 1.3 percent in Italy, .6 percent in West Germany and 1.3 percent in the Netherlands.

Swiss to Take Action

BERN, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Swiss cabinet decided today to take fresh action to check the country's runaway inflation, but it ruled out a wage and price freeze.

A spokesman said a special cabinet session is scheduled for Friday afternoon to review proposals that are to be drawn up by the Swiss national bank and the Finance and Economics Ministries.

There is growing official concern over warnings that the inflation rate may be as much as 10 percent in 1973. Last month, the cost-of-living index rose .9 percent for an annual rate of 10.8 percent.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Tool Orders in U.S. Spurt

U.S. machine tool orders hit the year's high of \$141.8 million in October, up 1.5 percent over the previous high of \$139.8 million in September and the sixth consecutive month in which total industry orders topped \$100 million. The October total ran 114.7 percent higher than the year-ago month. So far this year, orders of new machinery total just under \$1.1 billion, or 57.6 percent higher than the first 10 months of 1971.

Burmah Unit Eyes AKZO Subsidiary
Burmah Industrial Products Ltd. is discussing with AKZO NV the possible takeover of Syntac NV, an AKZO subsidiary. Burmah Industrial notes, however, that a firm decision on the proposed acquisition is not likely before January. Burmah Industrial, a producer of industrial building materials, is a subsidiary of Burmah Oil Co. Syntac makes and sells coating for the packaging industry.

Suez Dividend Increase 'Probable'

A dividend increase from last year's 12.50 French francs a share is "extremely probable," says Jacques Mouret, assistant general manager of Cie Financière de Suez. The higher payout would be made on capital increased to 663 million francs from 544 million. Net profit is expected to rise 10 percent from that achieved in 1971 by the Cie Financière de Suez et de l'Union Parisienne and by Union Financière et Minière, which it took over last May.

Mitsubishi Plastics Plans Belgian Unit
Mitsubishi Plastics Industries Ltd. has obtained a "basic understanding" from the Belgian government to establish a subsidiary for production and sales of plastic products. Mitsubishi Plastics expects to set up the subsidiary in Verviers, eastern Belgium, by the end of the year and begin operating by the end of 1973. The subsidiary, wholly-owned by the Japanese parent company, will have initial capacity to produce 3 million tons of polyvinyl-chlorinated sheets a year.

Mitsubishi officials decline to disclose the nature of the understanding except to say that the Belgian government has agreed to give favorable treatment to the Japanese venture, which will purchase all its raw materials from companies within the Common Market.

Commodity Markets to Negotiate Fees

The Chicago Board of Trade and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, two major U.S. commodity futures markets, will phase out minimum commission rates on nonmember transactions and adopt a system of negotiated commission rates. Under terms proposed to settle eight anti-trust suits challenging minimum commissions, the exchanges will begin to phase out minimum rates 60 days after court approval of the settlement. For one year after that date, the exchanges will allow nonmembers to negotiate commission rates on futures orders exceeding 24 contracts. At one-year intervals thereafter this will be dropped to 19 contracts, then 14, four and one.

German Engineering Orders Recover

West German engineering orders in October picked up by 13 percent from September, and turnover rose 11 percent, putting the industry back on an even keel as the level of incoming orders caught up with actual sales, the industry federation reports. Turnover so far this year is estimated at 67 billion deutsche marks, 2 percent more than the 1971 level but 2 percent less if price increases are subtracted. For next year, the federation sees a nominal growth of 8 percent and a real growth of 5 percent.

Would Provide \$500-Million Windfall

SEC to Study Du Pont Merger Project

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—

A complex plan by the Du Ponts, one of the nation's wealthiest families, to dissolve its \$2.3-billion financial holding company as an extraordinary profit, has been delayed by the Securities & Exchange Commission, which wants to take a closer look.

Under the terms of the plan, the holding company, Christiana Securities, would avoid paying millions of dollars in capital-gains taxes that would be required if its assets were sold outright.

The plan also would give Christiana shareholders many of the members of the Du Pont family, a windfall profit of about \$500 million over the traditional market price of their holding company stock, according to critics.

There could be offing development, however, that would dilute the potential profit.

Christiana, technically a closed-end investment company (offering a fixed number of shares to the public), was formed in 1915 to act as a holding unit for the Du Pont family. Its principal investment has been in E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Under the plan, announced in July, Christiana proposed to merge with Du Pont, the nation's largest chemical company, in exchange for 1,133 shares of Du Pont stock.

However, since over 98 percent of Christiana's assets consist of Du Pont stock, the chemical company would then go out of business.

KUWAIT, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Kuwaiti cabinet decided today to take fresh action to check the country's runaway inflation, but it ruled out a wage and price freeze.

A spokesman said a special cabinet session is scheduled for Friday afternoon to review proposals that are to be drawn up by the Swiss national bank and the Finance and Economics Ministries.

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pany would simply be reacquir-

ing its own shares.

The merger plan had been challenged by more than a dozen stockholders of both Du Pont and Christiana, and the staff of the SEC is expected to recommend within the next few days that public hearings be held to air the controversy, although the general feeling within the agency is that there is nothing illegal about the plan.

Although Christiana is publicly traded, much of its stock is owned or controlled by Du Pont family members, and it has served historically as a repository for their shares of the chemical company. It also has enabled the family to maintain effective con-

trol of the huge chemical corporation. Until recently, members of the family have dominated the key executive posts at Du Pont.

In the past few years, however, family control has moderated, and some members have felt more of a need for readily available funds than for preserving their Du Pont holdings, whether owned directly or through Christiana.

For example, Lamont du Pont Copeland, former Du Pont chairman, has pumped millions of dollars into the tangled business affairs of his son Lamont Jr., who filed the largest personal bankruptcy in history two years ago, listing liabilities of \$55 million.

Christiana, which is traded over the counter, traditionally has sold for 20 to 25 percent less than its asset value, partly because of its enormous capital gains tax liability. Yet under the terms of the merger with Du Pont, Christiana shareholders will receive full value for their assets, less a 2.5 percent discount—representing a \$500-million windfall profit.

Vote Required
If the merger is cleared by the SEC, it still must get a favorable vote from the stockholders of both companies. The Internal Revenue Service already has indicated it would rule favorably, according to Washington sources.

Du Pont also is offering \$120 worth of its common stock for each preferred share of Christiana.

The major objection to the merger centers around the value of Christiana common shares. It is also feared that the merger would result in 13 million shares of Du Pont stock being added to the market supply, thus threatening the price. Any such decline in price would, of course, also affect the Christiana shareholders whose stock was exchanged for Du Pont shares.

Austrian Raises Rates
VIENNA, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Austrian national bank today increased the discount rate to 5 1/2 percent from 5 percent and the Lombard rate to 6 percent from 5 1/2 percent. It said the move was designed to bring a considerable reduction of the present credit growth rate. The increase will become effective tomorrow.

Trade Deficit Narrows In U.S. During October

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—The nation's trade deficit dipped to \$415 million in October, the lowest it has been since January, the Commerce Department reported today.

Assistant Commerce Secretary Harold C. Passer greeted the news as evidence that "the trend toward larger deficits has been reversed since April," when the excess of imports over exports was \$698.4 million, a monthly high for the year.

For the year so far, however, the deficit is now \$5.23 billion. The deficit for all of 1971 was about \$2 billion, the nation's first full-year trade deficit in this century. October's exports totaled \$4.35 billion, and its imports, \$4.76 billion.

Mr. Passer noted that exports have risen about \$605 million since April, and imports "only about half as much," \$320 million.

For the full January-through-October period, the department said, exports are running at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate about 11 percent ahead of the 1971 total, and imports at a rate about 20 percent ahead of last year.

Forwards' Result

Part of the big increase in the value of imports is the "perverse" short-run result of last year's devaluation of the dollar. That step's long-range goal was to make U.S. products cheaper abroad and foreign products more expensive here. Its immediate effect, however, was simply to increase the dollar value of a given volume of imports.

Mr. Passer said that the de-

valuation is now starting to have the desired effect of "restraining imports and stimulating exports."

He also found two other reasons for the "turnaround" that he said has occurred since April. One is increased exports to Russia, particularly of agricultural products, as a result of new trade pacts, and the other is a general quickening of the economies of most of the major industrial nations abroad, which Mr. Passer said has resulted in a bigger market for U.S. goods.

Mr. Passer predicted that these favorable factors will have "an even greater impact on the trade balance in the months ahead."

The administration predicted last winter that the United States would be running monthly trade surpluses again by the end of this year.

U.S. May Ask For Decontrol Of Gas Prices

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—As part of a package of measures to relieve this country's energy shortage, the administration is giving serious thought to asking Congress to decontrol natural gas prices, if only for new gas supplies.

White House economists, like the oil and gas industry and some non-government analysts, believe that higher prices would lead to more exploration and more gas. They say that in the lower 48 states alone, unexplored, recoverable reserves run to 1 million billion cubic feet—nearly 60 times last year's consumption.

The shortage has become so acute that many local distributors have refused to connect new customers or to increase deliveries to existing industrial users.

Plans are afoot to import large volumes of liquefied gas from abroad at prices several times higher than those the Federal Power Commission lets domestic producers charge.

Reviews Incomplete
The White House itself has not yet completed a comprehensive, integrated review of the entire energy picture, much less reached decisions. However, public and private statements by administration officials have indicated some of the principal ideas under examination. They are:

• An inter-agency study for the National Security Council of the security aspects of the nation's steadily rising volume of oil imports. Most of the additional growth is expected to come from the Middle East.

• A commitment to development of an Atlantic coast "superport" under federal jurisdiction to berth supertankers carrying oil from the Middle East. The bigger the tanker, the lower the cost of bringing in a barrel of oil.

• Revising the oil-import quotas systems to earmark more offshore crude for new refineries or refineries that expand. The administration would like to stimulate lagging construction of refineries, and check growing imports of refined products.

• Greater emphasis on, and more federal money for, energy research.

• Revision of the oil depletion allowance to make it more exploration-oriented.

• Acceleration of plans to issue oil exploration leases on the outer continental shelf.

• Renewal of a request that Congress centralize energy policymaking in a department of natural resources.

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Spain Eases Way For Ford, Others To Set Up Plants

MADRID, Nov. 27 (Reuters)—

Auto industry sources here say a new easing of government restrictions on foreign car-builders may bring Ford Motor Co. into Spain to build a \$240-million car plant.

The sources said Ford has expressed interest in such an operation, which would have a capacity of 300,000 vehicles a year.

In Dearborn, Mich., Ford said it is continuing discussions with the Spanish government and has not yet made a decision.

The new government rules allow manufacturers to build cars using only 50 percent Spanish-built components, instead of 90 percent as previously required.

Henry Ford II, chairman of Ford Motor, met three times in the past 11 months with Spain's industry minister.

The sources added that Citroën was also expected to enter the Spanish market and that Toyota and Mercedes have shown similar interest.

Company Reports

Fourth Quarter	Carrier	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)		198.7	154.9
Profits (millions)		7.17	5.58
Per Share		0.29	0.27
Year			
Revenue (millions)		739.4	649.0
Profits (millions)		32.34	26.73
Per Share		1.32	1.09
As Restated			
Year			
Revenue (millions)		131.91	101.67
Profits (millions)		4.64	3.86
Per Share		0.55	0.46
Levitts Furniture			
Third Quarter		1972	1971
Revenue (millions)		90.5	59.9
Profits (millions)		2.28	2.53
Per Share		0.17	0.16
Year			
Revenue (millions)		232.0	125.9
Profits (millions)		7.93	5.59
Per Share		0.45	0.34

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1972

-1977- Stocks and Bonds										-1977- Stocks and Bonds										-1977- Stocks and Bonds									
High Low Div. in a 100s. P/E High Low Last. Change										High Low Div. in a 100s. P/E High Low Last. Change										High Low Div. in a 100s. P/E High Low Last. Change									
45	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
46	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
47	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
48	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
49	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
50	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
51	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
52	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
53	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
54	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
55	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
56	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
57	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
58	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
59	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
60	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
61	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
62	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
63	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
64	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
65	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
66	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
67	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
68	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
69	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
70	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
71	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
72	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
73	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
74	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
75	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
76	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
77	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
78	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
79	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
80	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
81	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
82	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
83	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
84	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
85	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
86	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
87	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
88	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
89	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
90	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
91	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
92	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
93	29 1/2	Shawmut Ind	12	17	11 1/4	30 1/2	31	- 1/4		11 1/4	6 1/2	Thermonk 34	11	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/4			24	33	Wadell Equip	2	43	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	

\$25,000,000

Hamersley Iron Finance N.V.

8% Guaranteed Debentures Due 1987

Payment of principal, premium, if any, interest and sinking fund unconditionally guaranteed by

Hamersley Holdings Limited

Interest payable annually on November 15 commencing in 1978

All of these securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

November, 1972

580,000 Units

Atwood Oceanics, Inc.

500,000 Shares of Common Stock with 290,000 Warrants

Each unit consists of one share of Common Stock and one-half Warrant. Each Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional share of Common Stock for \$23.75, subject to adjustment in certain events. The Warrants expire on November 21, 1977.

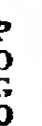
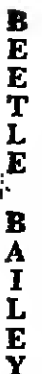
F F Hutton & Company Inc.

Clark, Dodge & Co.

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated duPont Gloire Forgan Incorporated Homblower & Weeks-Hamphill, Noyes Incorporated
 Lehman Brothers Incorporated Loeb, Rhoades & Co. Salomon Brothers Incorporated Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated
 Bache & Co. Incorporated Reynolds Securities Inc. Incorporated Shearson, Hammill & Co. Incorporated
 Robert Fleming Incorporated Hill Samuel Securities Corporation Kleinwort, Benson Incorporated
 Pierson, Halding & Pierson Incorporated UBS-DB Corporation S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. Incorporated
 Edward Bates & Sons Incorporated Lepercq, de Neufville & Co. Incorporated

November 28, 1972.

PEANUTS



By Alan Truscott

When the diagrammed deal was played in a recent United States tournament, most partnerships played in a game contract and the wrong lay-out at that—when a virtual lay-down grand slam was available.

Communication was the problem in both the bidding and the play: how to communicate the fact that every one of North-South's 28 high-card points was in the trump suit, and how to communicate between the two hands once the play began.

A four-four trump bid is usually desirable, but here two trump tricks have to be lost in a heart contract. It was admittedly difficult to play a four-four trump, a spade contract was plausible.

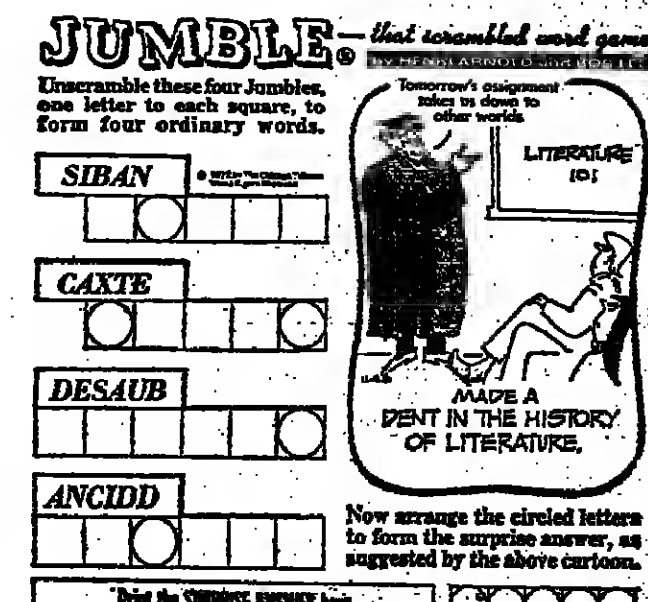
In the diagrammed auction, after South had made a jump shift in spades and rebid the suit, North's singleton queen was enough to show North's trump strength and bid the slam in spades. When North showed heart control,

NORTH(D)
 ♠ Q
 ♥ A 8 5 3
 ♦ 10 9 3
 ♣ A Q 9 7 6

WEST EAST
 ♠ 10 2 ♠ 9 7 5 4
 ♥ Q 10 6 ♥ K J
 ♦ K 7 6 4 ♦ K J 8 5 2
 ♣ 10 8 4 2 ♣ 5 3

SOUTH
 ♠ A K J 8 6 3
 ♥ 9 7 4 2
 ♦ A
 ♣ K J

DENNIS THE MENACE



Yesterday's Jamboree PARCH SKUNK FACILE NEARLY
Answer What that Portuguese neighbor is—SPAIN

BOOKS

NELSON THE COMMANDER

By Geoffrey Bennett. 322 pp. Scribner's. \$12.

THE GREAT DUKE

Or the Invincible General
By Arthur Bryant. Morrow. 492 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

ALTHOUGH this study by a captain of the British Navy, now retired, concentrates on Nelson's performance as a sea captain, it does not skirt what might be called the Shakespearean side of the man. Nelson's passion for Emma Hamilton must have been equal to that of Antony's for the Queen of Egypt, for the two qualities, originally from England and her admirals, were not as disastrous. The author's interest in the topic is not a greedy one—

Wellington really learned his job in India. Operating in hostile country, in inhospitable weather, and with uncertain allies, he learned how to organise supplies and transport and to leave nothing to chance. India was not a place where a vital piece of equipment could be picked up at random.

Best Seller

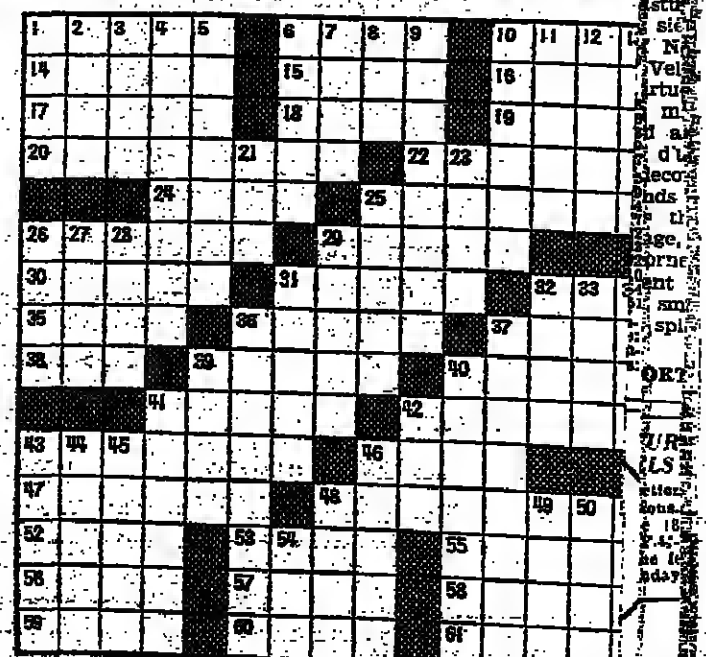
This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 125 bookstores in 64 communities of the United States. The figures to the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

This Week	FLECTION	Last Week
1 Jonathan Livingston Seal	1	1
2 Augie Bach	2	2
3 Augie Smith, Sothenian, Jr.	3	3
4 The Odessa Film, Forsyth	4	4
5 The Odessa Film, Forsyth	5	5
6 The Winds of War, Went	6	6
7 On the Night of the "K"	7	7
8 Captains and the Kings	8	8
9 Oldred	9	9
10 The Camerons	10	10
11 Days, Dandridge	11	11
12 Dark Horse, Enchel	12	12
13 The Camerons	13	13
GENERAL		
1 T.M. O.K.-Yonris O.K.	1	1
2 Harris	2	2
3 Supermoney, Smith	3	3
4 O.K. Nation, Press	4	4
5 Peter	5	5
6 Open Marriage, O'Neill	6	6
7 O.K. Nation of Strangers	7	7
8 Steiner: The Year's Long	8	8
9 Kaski	9	9
10 Kaski	10	10
11 Packard	11	11
12 Fire in the Lake, Piz	12	12
13 Corral	13	13
14 O'Connell	14	14
15 Lapierre	15	15
16 The Lake and His Empire	16	16
17 Swisher	17	17
18 Journey to Ixtlan	18	18

CROSSWORD

By Will We

ACROSS		47 Repair-shop offering	13 Sharpened
1 Wag		48 Discriminating	21 Phase II agency
6 Jotas		52 Race-track figure	22 Abbr.
10 Billings		53 Object of admiration	23 Common
14 Rocket stage		55 In agreement	25 Ridge
15 Black-		56 Part of A.D.	26 Narrow point of land
16 Outside Prefix		57 Blue-green hue	27 Ofttimes bald spot
17 Snatch		58 Mortise's opposite	28 Breslau's river
18 Withered		59 Dampens flux	29 Snitch
19 Leftie		60 Comprehends	31 Lurches
20 Dotage		61 Antithesis of Barbara	32 Cry of surprise with "by"
22 Having a sharp point			33 Of the ear
24 Evergreens			34 Hard blow
25 Thin— (touchy)			36 Buyer's chore
26 Golf clubs			37 Blue
29 It will			38 Restore
30 Military chaplain			40 Wander
31 Farm animals			41 Cabals
32 Patient man			42 Get— of
35 Article			43 Junk
36 Dues			44 Sacred table
37 Be weak-minded			44 Daniel or Pat's
38 Prefix			45 Pleasure trip
39 Kind of hanger			46 Verne
40 What made Flip Wilson do it			48 Shock
41 Deem			49 Village near Sacramento
42 Turn down			50 Soon
43 Renounces			51 Camera part
46 Jazz jargon			54 Stamping den
		DOWN	
		1 Facial features	
		2 Frightful one	
		3 Astute	
		4 Sword-shaped	
		5 Rigging ladder	
		6 "Rie— at scars, that never . . ."	
		7 Mind	
		8 Crag	
		9 Kind of suspicion	
		10 Dull	
		11 Indian, for one	
		12 Confusion	



Lamonica Passes for 2 Scores

Raiders Rout Chiefs, Near Division Title

OAKLAND, Calif., Nov. 27 (AP)—Daryle Lamonica threw a touchdown pass to Fred Biletnikoff and Ray Chester in the final minutes of the first half to lead the Oakland Raiders to a 28-9 American conference victory over the Kansas City Chiefs to close on the West Division title.

The Raiders, with a 7-3-1 record, lead by 1 1/2 games with three remaining. The Chiefs, who have not won a game since 1963, lost 14-5.

Lamonica completed nine of 10 passes for 80 and 59 yards in the second quarter. He threw 14 passes to Biletnikoff for a touchdown with 2 minutes 34 seconds left and hit tight end Chester on a 35-yard scoring play with seven minutes remaining.

The Chiefs trailed, 10-0, in the end period, but narrowed the gap on a 40-yard field goal by Jan Stenerud. Shortly before that, quarterback Len Dawson was knocked out by tackle Oels. Stenerud and the Chiefs lost the remainder of the game with a few injuries.

Running back Ed Podolski, defensive tackle Buck Buchanan and line-backer Willie Lanier were other Kansas City starters knocked out of the game. Otis Taylor, who entered the game leading AFC receivers, was in for only one play. But Biletnikoff's touchdown catch, his 45th reception of the year, put him ahead of Taylor.

The Raiders scored early in the first quarter on a 47-yard drive that ended with Charlie Smith going two yards for the touchdown. George Blanda added a 27-yard field goal. Blanda booted a 35-yarder in the final period.

Mike Livingston replaced Dawson at quarterback but was unable to move the Chiefs. The Chiefs' point total was their lowest since a 17-0 loss to the New York Jets in 1963.

Chargers 24, Oilers 20

At San Diego, Jesse Taylor blocked an early Houston punt and recovered for a touchdown and the San Diego defense overpowered the Oilers the rest of the way as the Chargers coasted to a 24-0 victory.

Old Edwards scored on runs of one and 31 yards as the Chargers won their second straight game and extended the Oilers' losing streak to eight. Taylor, a reserve running back, blocked Dan Pastorini's punt in the end zone on the opening series.

The victory moved San Diego, 4-6-1, to within a half game of the second-place Kansas City Chiefs in the AFC West. The Oilers fell to 1-10, the NFL's poorest record.

The Chargers' front four, led by Deacon Jones and Ron East, put a heavy rush on Pastorini, the Oilers' quarterback, forcing him to hurry many passes.

Mighty vs. Weak

MIAMI, Nov. 27 (AP)—It's rich vs. poor tonight as Miami's unbeaten Dolphins meet the struggling St. Louis Cardinals in what appears to be a mismatch.

The Cardinals, with a 2-7-1 won-lost-tied record in the National Conference, have produced some extraordinary plays in past appearances on Monday night.

St. Louis shocked Super Bowl-bound Dallas, 38-0, two years ago in a Monday night game. It beat the New York Jets, 17-10, in a Monday nighter last year and lost a 20-17 cliffhanger to San Diego that kept most everyone up late.

Miami, trying to become the first pro team to go unbeaten in regular season play since the 1942 Chicago Bears, will pit the AFC's second best offensive team and next-to-worst defensive squad.

Dolphin coach Don Shula says he wants to keep the unbeaten string alive, but considers it secondary to winning the Super Bowl.

Wide receiver Paul Warfield, who sat out Miami's 28-24 victory over the Jets last week, probably again will rest an injured ankle.

The Cardinals have made several roster changes because of injuries.

Right linebacker Jerry Miller was named to replace Jeff Stagg, who suffered a broken right forearm in last Sunday's 13-7 loss to the New York Giants. Stagg, who was obtained earlier this season from the Los Angeles Rams, was placed on the injured reserve list and is out for the remainder of the season, a Cardinal spokesman said.

Chuck Beatty, who played with the Pittsburgh Steelers earlier this season, was moved to the active roster from the future list to replace Stagg, the spokesman said.

A decision on whether Ron Yonkowsky would be able to start at defensive right end would be made at game time, a Cardinal spokesman said.

Yonkowsky, who was being carried on the future list, was suffering from a knee injury and had been replaced by Martin Imhof.

NFL Standings

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Eastern Division

Washington ... 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Dallas ... 8 3 0 0 0 0 0 0

N.Y. Giants ... 7 4 0 0 0 0 0 0

Cleveland ... 5 3 0 0 0 0 0 0

Philadelphia ... 5 3 0 0 0 0 0 0

Central Division

Detroit ... 7 4 0 0 0 0 0 0

Green Bay ... 7 4 0 0 0 0 0 0

Minnesota ... 7 4 0 0 0 0 0 0

Chicago ... 3 7 1 0 0 0 0 0

Western Division

San Francisco ... 6 4 1 0 0 0 0 0

Atlanta ... 5 5 0 0 0 0 0 0

Los Angeles ... 5 5 0 0 0 0 0 0

New Orleans ... 2 8 1 0 0 0 0 0

American Conference

Eastern Division

Miami ... 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

N.Y. Jets ... 8 3 0 0 0 0 0 0

Cleveland ... 8 3 0 0 0 0 0 0

Baltimore ... 8 3 0 0 0 0 0 0

Buffalo ... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

New England ... 2 8 1 0 0 0 0 0

Central Division

Pittsburgh ... 8 3 0 0 0 0 0 0

Kansas City ... 8 3 0 0 0 0 0 0

Cincinnati ... 8 3 0 0 0 0 0 0

Houston ... 1 10 0 0 0 0 0 0

Western Division

Oakland ... 8 3 0 0 0 0 0 0

Kansas City ... 8 3 0 0 0 0 0 0

San Diego ... 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 0

Denver ... 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 0

Cincinnati ... 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 0

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